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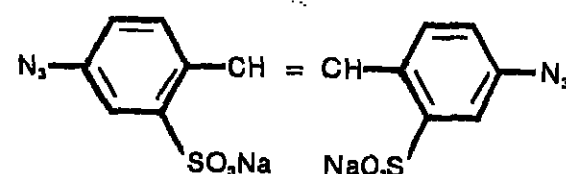
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CMR MARKET INDEX

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER's market index of chemicals and related materials (100=1974 average), based on 97 key commercial chemicals, appears alongside with data for two weeks ago, last month and last year.

Chemical Prices Start on Page 28

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CHEMICAL MARKETING CUR

BENZENE: Spot price firms, contracts could be shortly
FRASCH SULFUR: Producers cut the Tampa, Fla. by \$5
EPOXY RESINS: Price increase appears to be by two producers say
BENZYL ACETATE: Imports rise, prices and fall

Chemical Marketing Reporter

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NEWSPAPER

INSIDE CMR

METHYLENE CHLORIDE: US questions the safety of methylene chloride. Reduction in workplace exposures may be mandated. **Page 3**

PROPL COURT: It lifts injunction that would have barred Union Carbide from paying dividends to its shareholders. Hearings continue. **Page 3**

PHOSPHORIC: Monsanto and FMC charge that Belgium and Israel are dumping acid. Monsanto says competition forced prices down. **Page 5**

ALCOHOL THREAT? Naturally occurring urethane is found at high levels in nearly 50 alcoholic beverages. Activists group seeks recall. **Page 9**

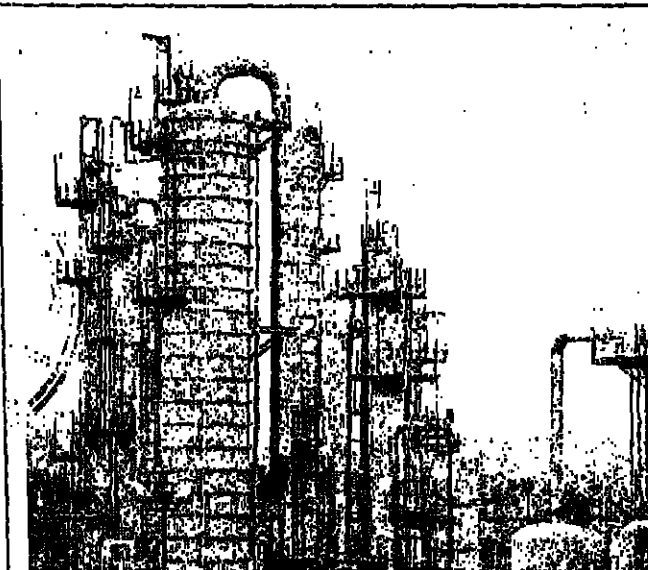
ASPARTAME: Food & Drug Administration approves new applications. It also throws out a petition that sought to bar food use of the product. **Page 8**

FLUOROCARBONS: A bipartisan group calls for a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons on the ground that they threaten the ozone layer. **Page 4**

KKF: The company proposes to buy back its own stock from its shareholders at prices ranging from \$96 to \$98 a share in a "Dutch Auction." **Page 33**

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Phenol Problem

3

Punctilious Ethyl Alcohol

Glacial Acetic Acid

Petrothene Polyethylene

VAM Vinyl Acetate

Ultrathene EVA Copolymers

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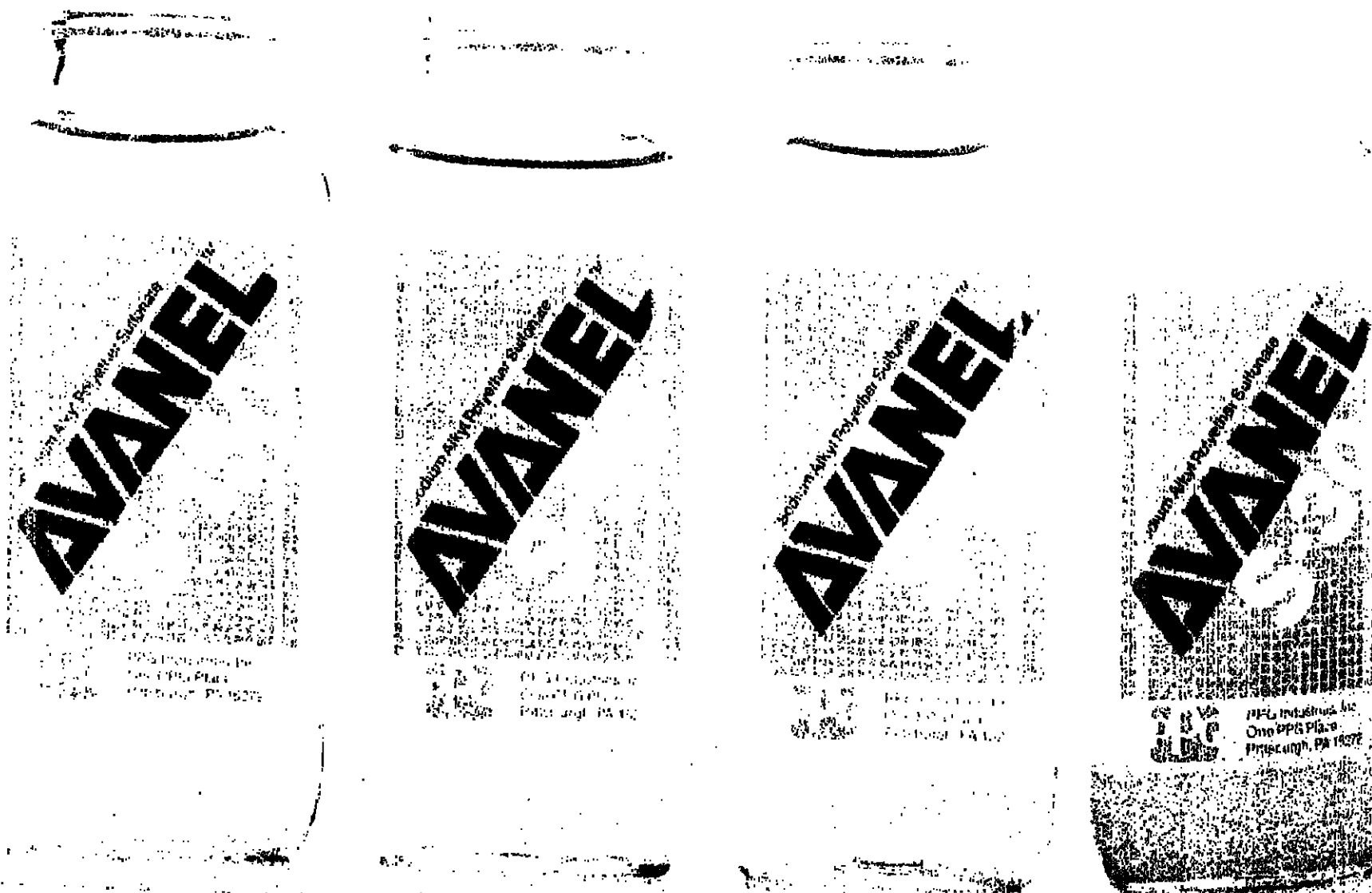
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Methylene Chloride Safety Queried

Although methylene chloride does not pose a sufficient risk to workers to require an emergency temporary standard, available data on the chemical may warrant a reduction in the current workplace exposure limit, the Federal government said last week.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John A. Pendergrass, who heads the department's Occupational Safety & Health Administration, issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking which seeks public comment on possible changes to the agency's existing standard.

Laboratory studies have shown that methylene chloride, a widely used industrial solvent and fire retardant, can cause cancer among rats and mice.

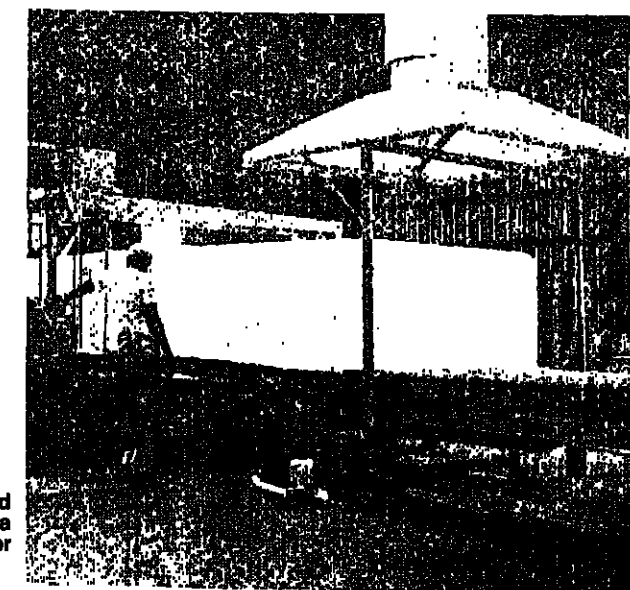
"Available information provides evidence of its cancer-causing effect on two animal species," Mr. Pendergrass said, "and therefore, the existing standard may be inadequate. Even though the data on the carcinogenic effect on people are still inconclusive, we want to review our existing standard and be prepared, if necessary, to make appropriate changes."

The current OSHA standard, which sets permissible worker exposure at 500 parts of methylene chloride per million parts of air (500 ppm) averaged over eight hours, was linked to the chemical's anesthetic and irritating properties and was not based on more recently documented acute effects, potential carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

Methylene chloride, also known as dichloromethane and commonly referred to as DCM, is a volatile solvent of low flammability and an aerosol propellant widely

Continued on Page 17

METHYLENE CHLORIDE in the workplace. Here it's being used as an auxiliary blowing agent to produce this slabstock foam at a Dow Chemical facility. The foam has been placed on a conveyor for cutting to customer specifications.



Bhopal District Court Lifts Injunction On UCC Dividend

The district court in Bhopal, India, lifted a temporary injunction last Wednesday (Nov. 28) that barred Union Carbide Corporation from paying its regular quarterly dividend of \$0.375 per share, payable on December 1 to stockholders of record on November 7.

Hearings continued last week on other provisions of the interim injunction issued by the court last month in response to a bid by the Indian government to block Carbide from pursuing its recapitalization and asset divestment program.

Among other things, the government is trying to block Carbide's plan to retire some \$2.5 billion in debt accumulated during its fight against GAF Corporation's takeover attempt earlier this year.

Lawyers representing the Indian government contend that Carbide is placing the interests of its creditors ahead of the rights of victims of the Bhopal gas leak.

Last week Carbide offered to maintain \$1 billion in unencumbered assets to cover any judgments, provided the court lift the injunction.

At the hearings in Bhopal last week, Carbide argued that Indian civil law prohibits restraint on use of property outside India.

Under Indian law, Carbide argued, plaintiffs cannot prevent a defendant's use of his property so long as it is used so in a way that does not defraud creditors. Carbide said the Indian government "knows full well" that the

company's recapitalization program is designed to strengthen the company's financial position and not to defraud creditors.

The hearings capped a week during which the Indian government revealed that it would seek at least \$3 billion from the Danbury, Conn.-based firm, an amount way beyond the \$800 million previously sought. Carbide had earlier offered to settle the suit for \$350 million, a figure the government dismissed as inadequate.

Also last week, Carbide charged in a Federal appeals court in New York that the Indian government has been tampering with the company's mail and telephones. The Indian government's lawyers denied the allegations.

At the hearing in the appeals court, Carbide also argued that the Indian government should be subject to the same pre-trial discovery requirements that Carbide agreed to be bound by, saying that it would be unfair to hold the company to a different standard. The company also sought a reaffirmation of a district court's requirement that the Indian government follow due process in the Bhopal litigation.

US District Court Judge John F. Keenan ruled in May that the Bhopal litigation should be heard in India, rather than in the US, but stipulated that certain conditions had to be met, among them, that Carbide alone abide by US-style discovery rules. It was this condition that Carbide was appealing in the appeals court.

Mobil Polystyrene Plant Slated For A Debottlenecking Project

Mobil Chemical Company is expanding its Joliet, Ill., polystyrene plant by 60 million pounds a year to meet increased customer demand for its high-impact resins, the company said last week.

The debottlenecking project is expected to be completed by the second quarter of 1988, boosting the plant's production capabilities to 360 million pounds, according to Mobil.

The company says its total polystyrene capacity currently stands at 440 million pounds, but industry sources say that figure is inflated, and is actually around 375 million pounds annually.

In addition to Joliet, Mobil produces polystyrene at plants in Santa Ana, Calif., and Holyoke, Mass.

"Mobil has substantially accelerated its R&D programs for high-impact polystyrene in recent years to create higher performance resins," Mobil commented last week. "These resins are now paying off as these new premium resins replace more expensive resins in many applications."

Announcement of the Mobil debottlenecking project comes at a time when the polystyrene industry is operating at or near capacity. "It has been an excellent year for polystyrene," observes a mid-sized producer

of the material. "I think everyone is running tight."

Strong demand for polystyrene and high operating rates have helped move pricing back up toward acceptable levels. Most firms have announced another round of price increases, to take effect by the first of the year.

Acceptance of the latest 3-cent increase would bring industry profit margins close to acceptable levels, says one producer.

Producers who have formally announced January 1 price increases for polystyrene include Amoco Chemicals Company, Dow Chemical Company, Mobil and Polysar Inc.

Fina Oil & Chemical Company (Cosden) says its November 1 price hike, which failed to gain immediate industry support, will be fully implemented by today (December 1). The company says the increase is needed now to offset higher raw material costs.

Huntsman Chemical Corporation says it is sticking with its December 1 price increase, but Dow deferred its December increase until January 1 to give customers a chance to "digest" it, the company says. Dow's ignition-resistant grade will go up 2 cents per pound on December 1, as originally scheduled.

As of last week, Chevron Chemical Com-

Continued on Page 29

Chemical Marketing Reporter

VOLUME 230
Number 22

DECEMBER 1, 1986

Phenol Discord Hurts Two Price Initiatives

Twice this quarter, phenol producers have failed in efforts to raise pricing despite rising feedstock costs.

Last quarter, the inability of a July 1 price initiative to stick was attributed in large part to a 10-cent-per-gallon drop during that month in benzene contract pricing from 80 cents per gallon to 70 cents per gallon.

Since that time, however, the benzene market has firmed to a current contract level of 92 cents per gallon, and cumene pricing has for the most part, followed.

Phenol producers say their lack of success in raising prices October 1 and November 1 can be traced to competitive pressures in the industry that are related most particularly to buyers in the phenolic resins sector, who account for nearly half of phenol demand.

"Phenolic resin people have been unwilling or unable to get their prices up," says a phenol producer, and as a result these resin producers are said to have pressured phenol producers into not raising their prices. "Phenolic resin guys are playing one (phenol producer) against the other," says an industry observer.

In an industry often described as, highly competitive, phenol producers say there was less than total support for this quarter's two price initiatives. Unless the industry is running full-out, "all it takes is one guy to hold off" in order to bring down the effort, a producer comments.

Producers say that demand has been steady at a reasonably strong level, most especially from the bisphenol-A sector, which accounts for about 20 percent of the phenol produced. The month of December, however, is said to be historically a fairly slow month for phenol demand.

This seasonal pattern has made unlikely any movement in phenol pricing for December, though benzene costs have risen since the failure of the November 1 price initiative. However, when cumene contracts are settled early this month, benzene's 5-cent-per-gallon rise will be a consideration.

Cumene pricing was at 14 cents per gallon in September, followed benzene up to 14 1/2 cents per gallon in October, and, for most

suppliers, rose to 14 1/4 cents per gallon in November.

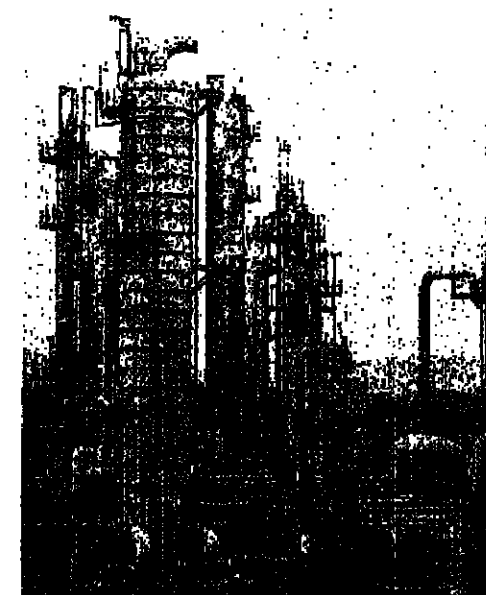
It is reported that some suppliers held pricing at 14 1/4 cents per gallon in November in response to pressure from the phenol industry. "It's a vicious circle" on pricing matters, says a source, as phenolic resin makers' woes reverberate back through the phenol industry to cumene producers.

It is expected that cumene will top 15 cents per gallon this month, and that continued upward movement in benzene, which already has risen on the spot market above the new December 1 contract level, could result in additional feedstock cost pressure January 1.

Phenol producers say that the August 1 to January 1 rise in feedstock costs could well amount to 3 to 4 cents per gallon on phenol were the costs passed through.

"It would have been a lot easier if we had gotten our price up when it was timely" in

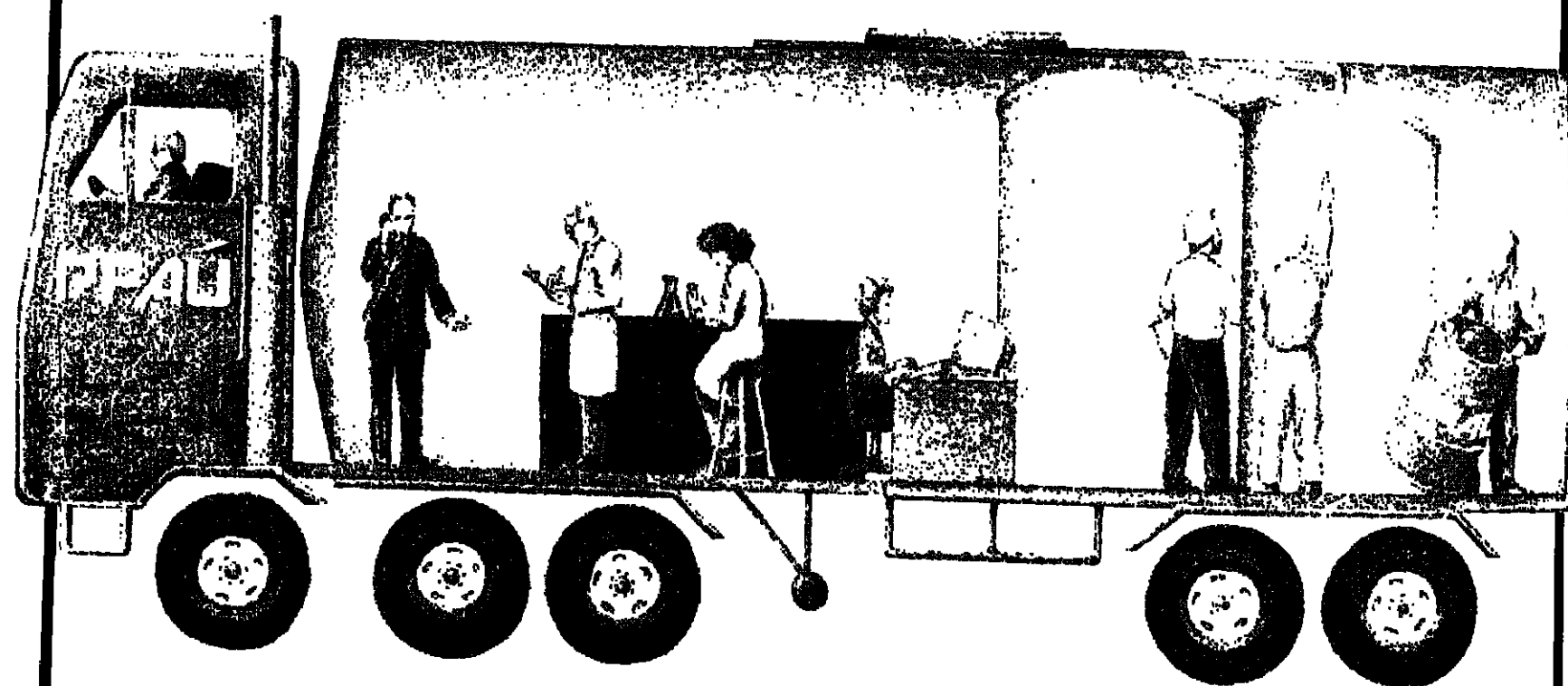
Continued on Page 14



PHENOL'S FAILURE: Producers can't get prices up, despite rising feedstock costs.

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C-I-L Revamps Hg Chemicals, Trims Its Staff

C-I-L Inc.'s agricultural unit will delay the startup of one of its ammonia plants from planned maintenance into the first quarter of 1987, and will reduce its staffing.

"The economics of the agricultural industry in Canada and the US have been undergoing fundamental changes," says agricultural general manager Doug Coombs. "C-I-L must continue to provide market-oriented products and services on a profitable basis," he adds.

Mr. Coombs emphasizes that the company remains committed to ammonia and nitrogen fertilizers.

A key factor, he says, is the expectation that the cost of natural gas delivered to its Lambton plant will be reduced to levels being paid by US competitors.

Because of low ammonia prices, the company is not able to take on additional ammonia business beyond current levels, but it says a number of market and natural gas initiatives are under way to improve competitiveness.

"The objective of delaying the ammonia plant startup and the reduction in staff is to improve our competitiveness in the long term," Mr. Coombs explains.

"This is part of our continuing effort to better position ourselves for the future, not just a reaction to the losses we have incurred due to low prices for our manufactured products and the uncompetitive cost of natural gas at Lambton works."

Brazil Mulling Petrochemicals For the 1990's

Copene (Petroquímica do Nordeste SA) is reported seeking approval for a plan to double its basic petrochemicals capacity at Camacari, Brazil, at a cost of over \$800 million. Current ethylene capacity at the site is rated at about 400,000 tons annually.

Gas oil feedstock for the project, which would include proportionate increases in propylene, butadiene and benzene capacities, would come from Petrobras, the state-owned oil company.

The development follows an earlier announcement that Unipar (União de Indústrias Petroquímicas SA) and its Petroquímica Uniao affiliate want government approval for a new \$550 million petrochemical complex to be based on natural gas liquids from gas fields discovered off the coast of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

That complex, also projected for the early

Continued on Page 15

Phosphoric Acid Bid Launched by Monsanto And FMC Corporation

Monsanto Chemical Company and FMC Corporation have filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with the US government concerning imports of industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium and Israel. All other US producers of industrial phosphoric acid are said to have indicated their support for the petitions.

The petitions, filed with the US Department of Commerce and the US International Trade Commission allege that industrial phosphoric acid imported from the two countries is being sold in the US at dumped and subsidized prices and that, as a result, the domestic industry producing these goods is being materially injured or threatened with material injury.

A Monsanto spokesman says the petition was filed November 5 and appeared in the *Federal Register* last week. Under current regulations, the government has a statutory deadline of 45 days until December 22 to complete its preliminary investigation.

The foreign companies involved in the suit are Societe Chimique Prayon-Rupel SA of Belgium and Hafia Chemical, Negev Phosphates and Rotem Fertilizers, all of Israel.

Last week, a representative of Prayon-Rupel said of the suit, "We believe their action is totally without foundation or merit."

Michael E. Miller, vice president of Monsanto, said that Monsanto's share of the mar-

ket has declined, prices for the product have fallen, and the company has been forced to close a production unit in Kearney, N.J.

"We believe the action we have taken is in the best interest of our customers as well as the domestic phosphorus industry," said William W. Wheeler, FMC Phosphorus Chemicals Division manager. He added that if the current practices of the foreign producers continue to go unchallenged, the viability of the domestic phosphorus chemicals industry could be disrupted.

By one account, phosphoric acid imports will amount to 69 million pounds this year, about 14 percent of the US market. Belgium and Israel account for 88 percent of the imported share.

In 1985, phosphoric acid imports were 50 million pounds, about 10 percent of the market that year.

One spokesman said that US producers are being forced to sell at prices that are 15 to 20 percent off of list levels. Technical grade material at 75 percent strength currently lists at 29 cents per pound.

"If we are successful, as we certainly expect to be," said Mr. Wheeler, "additional duties will be placed on the Belgian and Israeli imports to offset the unfair advantage that dumping and subsidization provide them."

The Commerce Department will determine whether phosphoric acid imports from

Continued on Page 32

Diamond Crystal to Buy

Diamond Crystal Salt Company has signed an agreement in principle to purchase all of the capital stock of Sol-Aire Salt and Chemical Company from Amax Inc.

The planned acquisition is the first step in a \$12 million project to build a major solar salt facility on Sol-Aire properties at the Great Salt Lake, Utah, says Roy C. Satchell, president and CEO of Diamond Crystal.

The purchase price includes about \$800,000 in cash, equivalent to the net book value of Sol-Aire on the closing date, plus future royalties to be paid based on salt shipments.

The Diamond Crystal project will include recovery of a portion of the brine concentrating ponds which were lost when an Amax dike failed during a June 1986 storm. Diamond Crystal also plans to

build new salt crystallizing ponds and a processing plant on adjacent Sol-Aire property near Timpie, Utah. According to Mr. Satchell, the operation will employ about 100 people. Construction is expected to begin in December.

The project will provide Diamond Crystal with a domestic source of solar salt for part of its predominantly Eastern US market while allowing the company to expand to the West, Mr. Satchell indicated.

"Solar salt is increasingly preferred over rock salt for certain applications such as water conditioning. The project will allow us to better serve the changing needs of our customers," Mr. Satchell stated.

Diamond Crystal has not produced rock salt since it lost its Louisiana mine in an oil well drilling accident in 1980.

Hazardous Waste Decree Signed By Fifty-One Firms, Including Hunt

Department of Justice has filed a proposed consent decree requiring 51 defendants, including Hunt Chemical, to pay for the cleanup of a superfund hazardous waste site in Rhode Island.

The government estimates that the cleanup of the Western Sand and Gravel, Inc. site will cost at least \$5.8 million. The site is on Environmental Protection Agency's priority cleanup list under the superfund program.

"The decree requires that the defendants compensate the government for past cleanup costs and contains provisions for site closure," says F. Henry Habicht, assistant attorney general.

The defendants have agreed to the decree's terms. The site is located in Burrillville and North Smithfield, R.I.

The decree concludes a civil complaint filed on October 2 alleging that hazardous wastes had contaminated soil and both surface and groundwater at the 20-acre site. The complaint asked that the defendants be required to remedy environmental law violations and to pay cleanup costs.

The defendants, besides Western Sand and

Gravel and its president, James V. Card, Jr., are 44 companies that arranged for wastes to be taken to the site and five companies that transported wastes.

The consent decree requires the defendants to create a \$3,822,429 escrow account to be used to pay past and future costs related to the site cleanup.

The Federal government will receive \$2,899,603.90 from the fund. More than half is for past costs and projected costs of oversight over closure of the site and contamination studies. About \$1.1 million will finance EPA's construction of a permanent alternate drinking water supply system for consumers near the site whose wells have been contaminated.

There are some 56 parcels of land and 39 drinking water wells within a half mile of the site. The government found underground contamination requiring remedial measures. The decree contains special requirements for one of the defendants, Olin Hunt Specialty Products, Inc., formerly the Phillip A. Hunt Chemical Corporation of West Paterson, New Jersey. The government said Hunt

Continued on Page 16

Carbide Gets FTC to Shift It '77 Order

Federal Trade Commission last week modified a 1977 consent order with Union Carbide Corporation by removing references to welding products and gas welding apparatus, but rejected the company's request to reopen and modify two other provisions involving long-term industrial gas contracts.

The commission voted 4-1 to modify the order, with Chairman Daniel Oliver dissenting.

FTC denied Union Carbide's request that it be allowed to enter into long-term contracts that require industrial gas distributors to buy gases from the company.

"There is substantial reason to believe that Carbide is violating" that provision of the order, the commission said. "The commission believes, as a matter of policy, that generally it should refrain from reopening an order provision when there exists reason to believe that a respondent is in violation of the very provision it seeks to modify."

In addition, FTC declined to reopen and modify a requirement that Union Carbide get prior FTC approval before making certain acquisitions and instead allow the company to give the agency 30 days prior notice.

The commission said Union Carbide did not show that modification of the prior approval requirement was necessary because of changes in the law or facts.

In a dissenting statement, Chairman Oliver said he agreed with the commission's decision to remove the order's references to welding because Union Carbide is no longer involved in the welding business.

But he said he disagreed with the decision to continue prohibiting the company from entering into long-term contracts with gas distributors.

Although he "strongly advocates vindication of the commission's orders," Mr. Oliver maintained "the order's prohibitions on long-term contracts places Union Carbide at a competitive disadvantage" and "forcing compliance with errant commission orders places the commission in the undesirable position of harming rather than helping consumers."

Animal Feed Contaminated With Heptachlor

Federal officials have indicted four former Arkansas gasohol plant operators for selling feed contaminated with the banned pesticide heptachlor to dairy farmers in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The government may have to pay up to \$10 million in indemnities to dairy farmers because forty-three cow herds remain under quarantine. Officials say the carcinogenic pesticide continues to be found in their milk.

Charges in the 52-count indictment include racketeering, mail and wire fraud and violation of Environmental Protection Agency and Food and Drug Administration regulations.

Robert Beuley, inspector general of the Agriculture Department, said the men operated a gasohol plant at Valley Feeds in Van Buren, Ark., and apparently used heptachlor-treated seed grains to distill alcohol for fuel use. The men were charged with selling a contaminated byproduct as animal feed.

Last March, FDA and state health agencies confirmed the presence of heptachlor in milk from cows in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Initially, 137 herds were quarantined. Experts believe it may take two years for some of the cows to become free of contamination.

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3. Published misleading statistics which ignore the realities of gum production in the world's arid zones.
4. Published literature and promotional material which completely ignores the botanical origin, geographical distribution and growing conditions of the acacia crop.
5. Blamed the roller-coaster rides of supply and demand and high prices on Mother Nature instead of using modern science and agribusiness techniques to improve natural conditions and product surety and quality.
6. All used the same gum processing sub-contractors for years.

We have—

1. Implemented and funded taxonomical studies of more than 100 different African acacia species that produce gum in commercial quantities.
2. Created the first biosynergy among various acacia species to increase output and improve performance.
3. Created 5 companies in the producing African countries in partnerships with local brokers to develop and improve crop harvesting and export.
4. Planted 75,000 improved trees in 6 different locations while controlling 3 modern nursing facilities.
5. Organized four international symposia on gum tree development and gum production.
6. Built and continuously developed the largest existing gum processing plant in the world.
7. Developed more than 500 different application formulas based on gum arabic, all pre-tested in a fully equipped food processing pilot plant.
8. Founded, organized and sponsored the first university program for gum biochemistry and gum science (ICOL) offering Ph.D.s in gum chemistry.
9. Created a foundation, AIDGUM, for developing gum production and training gum producers.
10. Granted scholarships to more than 20 students or engineers from producing countries to be trained at ICOL and in various labs in biogeography, plant genetics, sylviculture, biological and botanical science.
11. Sponsored research in 5 European universities for gum biochemistry, gum biology, rheology, botanics, metabolism, etc.

Now What Reason Could There Be For Buying Gum Arabic From Anyone Other Than Colloides Naturels?



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News Capsule

AGA, Nippon Sanso

AGA of Sweden and Nippon Sanso of Japan are planning a technology exchange agreement whereby AGA will use know-how equipment and Nippon Sanso would use AGA techniques for pulp bleaching.

Eastman Expands

Eastman Chemical Division of Eastman Kodak Company plans to expand production of distilled monoglycerides at its distillation products industries facility in Rochester, N.Y. Modernization of the existing monoglycerides facility, scheduled to be on stream by the fourth quarter of 1987, will increase distillation capacity by 30 percent, the company says.

FMC May Sue Boesky

Contrary to media reports, FMC said last week that it had not ruled out legal action against embattled arbitrator Ivan Boesky in connection with the recent Securities & Exchange Committee complaint against Mr. Boesky. The company has formed a special committee to determine any action it will take as a result of the insider trading case.

Thin Film Addition

Dixon Industries Corporation, Bristol, R.I. a designer and manufacturer of high-performance and engineered plastic materials and components, says it is expanding its film and sheet production capabilities for the manufacture of thin film down to the 1/4 mil range. The thin film production capability is expected to be operational by February 1987.

Aquifer Repairs

Cambridge Analytical Associates, Inc. has expanded Bioremediation Systems Division with the opening of an office specializing in aquifer restoration. The office, based in Princeton, N.J., will be staffed by Dr. Richard A. Brown, Dr. Robert D. Norris and Joan F. Ridler, all formerly of FMC's Aquifer Remediation Systems (ARS). Dr. Brown will assume responsibilities as director of business development. Dr. Norris will be director of operations. Miss Ridler will be the marketing manager.

Superabsorbent Polymer

Chemical Corporation, a unit of American Colloid Company, Skokie, Ill., says it has secured financing for the construction of a 20-million-pound-per-year superabsorbent polymer plant in Aberdeen, Miss. The facility is due on line in mid-1987. American Colloid already operates an 8-million-pound-per-year superabsorbent polymer facility in Lovell, Wyo.

Drug Store Boost

Retail drug store sales increased 9 percent in 1986, reaching \$47 billion, according to the 1986 Nielsen Review of Drug Stores Trends. For the first half of 1986 the growth rate slowed slightly to 7 percent as price increases remain moderate. Chain drug outlets — those with four or more stores under the same ownership — and independent-operated drug stores have been growing at the same 7 percent rate thus far in 1986.

PMA Biotechnology

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association president Gerald J. Mossinghoff has appointed Dr. William Szkybalo director of biotechnology programs in PMA's division of science and technology. Prior to joining PMA, Dr. Szkybalo was manager of the chemical operations planning department at Hoffmann-La Roche. As director of biotechnology programs, Dr. Szkybalo will manage PMA's biotechnology advisory committee, comprised of senior strategic biotechnology planners from PMA firms.



Robert J. DeGange, who has been named vice president of sales in the Industrial Materials Operating Division of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation.

American Brands Seeks Acquisition Of Chesebrough

American Brands, Inc. said that the company had entered into a definitive credit agreement with a group of banks to provide financing of \$3 billion for the company's proposed acquisition of Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc. for \$66 per share.

Chesebrough-Pond's stated that it had received the unsolicited acquisition proposal from American Brands and that they had retained legal and financial advisors to review the proposal as well as other alternatives designed to maximize shareholders' value. Recently, large-scale share buybacks have been the most widely used defenses against merger.

Edward Whittemore, chairman and chief executive officer of American Brands, said the company is hopeful that Chesebrough-Pond's directors and management will favorably consider the proposal. "We are prepared to enter into immediate negotiations and hope to reach an agreement on friendly terms promptly," Mr. Whittemore said.

Revlon Group Drops Attempt To Buy Gillette

The Revlon organization and its allies threw in the towel in their attempt to acquire the world's largest toiletry and razor blade company last week — Gillette Company — and settled for a smaller acquisition — the Max Factor prestige cosmetics business.

Revlon Group, Inc. and MacAndrews & Forbes Company, Inc. said that their affiliate, Orange Acquisition, Inc., had sold the 9,226,300 Gillette shares they owned at a price of \$59.60 per share. At the same time, the consortium terminated their offer to purchase all of Gillette's shares.

Gillette and its investment banker had told Revlon in no uncertain terms that they were pursuing alternative transactions that would effectively reverse Revlon and its friends of an opportunity to gain control of the Boston, Mass.-based company.

Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc., whose financing of the proposed takeover had encountered some skepticism because of fallout from the Ivan Boesky affair and the effect of that on high-yield, high-risk financ-

Continued on Page 36

Urethane In Alcohol: A New Health Threat?

A consumer group asked the Federal government for a recall last week of nearly 50 alcoholic beverages containing high levels of urethane, a naturally-occurring chemical that is a suspected carcinogen in animals.

"People who drink even moderate amounts of these beverages are at risk of developing serious health problems," says Bruce Silverglade, legal affairs director for the Center for Science in the Public Interest.

"They contain up to 5,000 times the amount of urethane considered safe," he says.

CSPI's petition urged Food & Drug Administration to set standards similar to those the Canadian government established in 1985. On the basis of laboratory tests, Canada limited the quantity of urethane permitted in distilled spirits and wines sold in the country.

CSPI also accused FDA and the alcoholic beverage industry of attempting to hide the problem of urethane-contaminated beverages, a charge denied by the government and the industry.

"We do not think this is an absolute emergency," says Janet Flynn, a spokeswoman for the industry group. She adds that the CSPI petition has "irresponsibly created fear in the minds of consumers."

standards and get the appropriate forces in place to make sure those levels aren't exceeded."

Dr. Young adds, "The question is when do you push the panic button. We think we're no where near that point."

John Norris, FDA deputy director, says the agency has been working with the industry for the past month to eliminate the problem.

"If we cannot eliminate the urethane from all beverages or reduce it to insignificant amounts, then we will consider removing them from the market," he says.

FDA found urethane levels in excess of the Canadian standards in one of every five liquors and wines sampled last Summer. The Canadian standards were prompted by the 1977 findings of German researchers who tested urethane in rodents and found that cancer occurred more often in rats fed major doses of the chemical.

Representatives of the Distilled Spirits Council of the US note that urethane has never been found to be a carcinogen in humans and accuse CSPI of "frightmongering."

"Urethane is an issue looking for a problem," says Janet Flynn, a spokeswoman for the industry group. She adds that the CSPI petition has "irresponsibly created fear in the minds of consumers."

Fina Cited by OSHA

Department of Labor has cited the Fina Oil & Chemical Company for 46 alleged willful violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's recordkeeping requirements and proposed fines of \$184,000.

The violations allegedly occurred at the company's Port Arthur, Tex., plant from January 1985 through March 1986. OSHA proposed penalties of \$4,000 for each of the alleged willful violations.

The Fina citations follow recent similar actions by the Labor Department against a Union Carbide plant at Institute, W. Va., and a Chrysler Corporation plant at Belvidere, Ill., also accused of violating on-the-job safety and health recordkeeping requirements.

"Recordkeeping is the foundation on which any successful safety and health program is built and we cannot accept indifference on the matter," Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health John A. Pendergrass

said in announcing the citations against the Texas oil refinery.

Fina's alleged violations were discovered in April during an inspection of the Port Arthur refinery as part of OSHA's special emphasis program on the chemical manufacturing industry. The plant employs about 480 people.

The alleged violations were discovered by comparing the firm's logs and medical records with the annual summary of injuries and illnesses required by OSHA. The alleged violations included failures to record instances of restricted work activity, medical treatment and illnesses.

Fina has 15 working days to contest these citations and the proposed penalties.

A willful violation is defined by OSHA as one in which an employer either knew that what was being done constituted a violation or was aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate it.

Toxic Chemical Test Methods Evaluated at Battelle Meeting

Toxicologists from around the world met recently at Battelle to identify, evaluate, and recommend nonmammalian systems for use in toxicity testing. Of the nearly 70,000 discrete chemicals in the marketplace, fewer than 10 percent have enough toxicity test data to assess their risk to human health and safety.

During the conference, held November 11-13 at Battelle's Columbus Division, international toxicology experts discussed nonmammalian organisms including protozoa, algae, sponge, hydra, planarians, mollusks, insects, fish, amphibians, and chickens. Additionally, they considered such test systems as computer models.

According to Dr. Thomas D. Sabourin, Principal Research Scientist at Battelle, nonmammalian test systems increasingly are becoming a viable alternative to traditional laboratory animals in biological testing due to changes in approaches to regulation, high costs and length of studies, and issues related to the use of animals.

"For example," Dr. Sabourin explained at the conference, "the total cost and time needed to bring an agricultural pesticide to

market is \$10-20 million and eight to nine years. Alternative testing is simpler and less expensive to use."

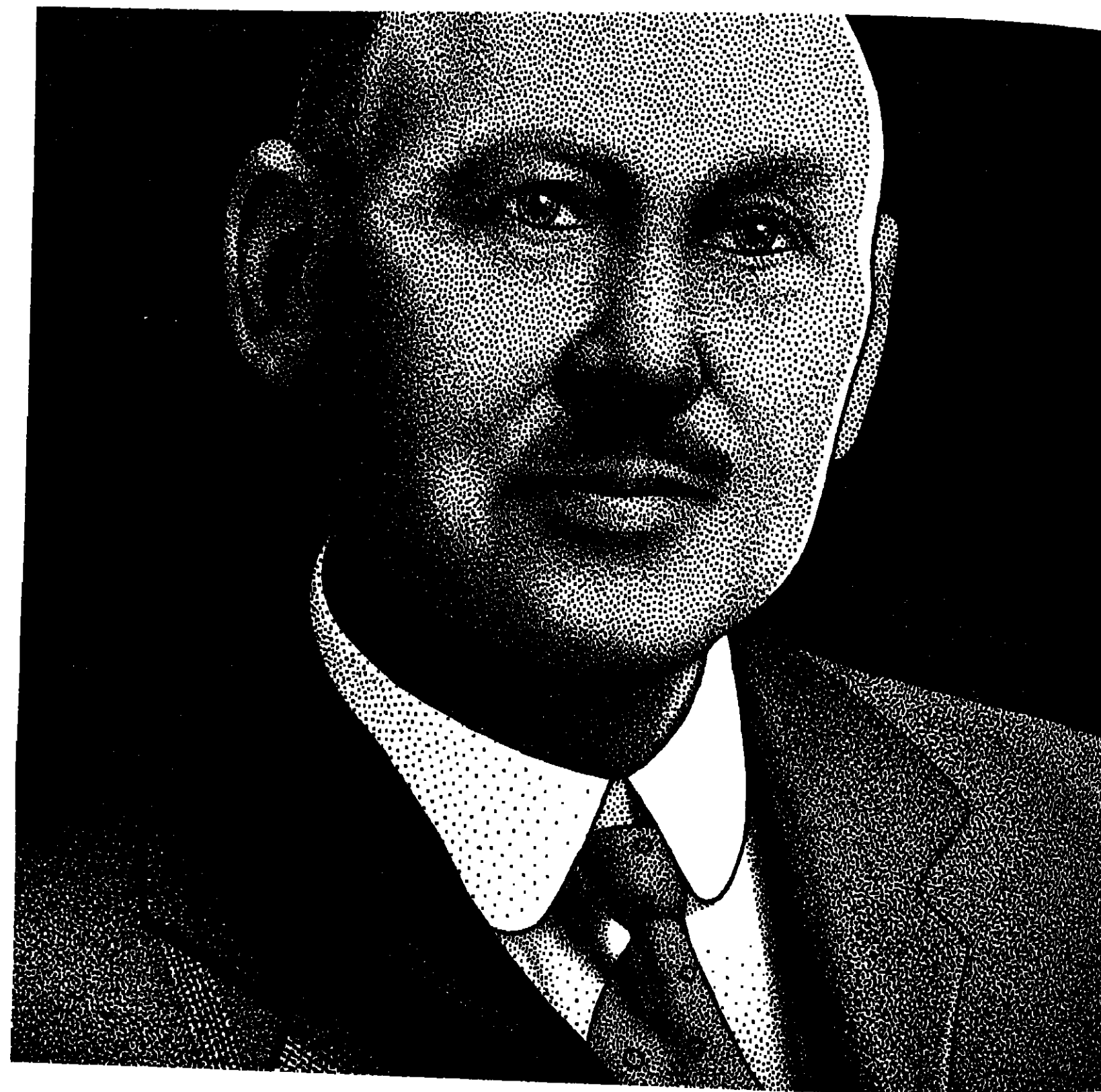
In addition to economic and time constraints, animal use issues provide compelling motivation to develop nonmammalian test systems, he said. For example, on May 6 the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Science and Technology met to hear experts present alternatives to animal use in research and testing.

A key report was issued in February by the US Congress' Office of Technology Assessment entitled "Alternatives to Animal Use in Research, Testing, and Education." The report examines nonmammalian test systems as well as exploring the rationality and ethics involved with higher animal testing.

In addition to mentioning animal use concerns, speakers at the Battelle conference touched on key legislation affecting animal research. This legislation is influencing the trend towards use of nonmammalian test systems, Dr. Sabourin said.

Dr. Sabourin explained that the shift in testing to lower life form models is possible due to the principle of unity in diversity. This principle states that all species share com-

Continued on Page 16



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OILS, FATS & WAXES

Palm Oil Market Is Steady, Though US Buyers Mark Time

Palm oil pricing has stabilized at a firm level in the US and world markets. Palm is said to be holding its strong position by virtue of continued lack in production in Malaysia and by steady buying in the world market.

US buyers, however, have not been contributing to the steady business that Malaysia is said to be seeing. Rather, US oil consumers are staying away from currently high-priced imports, like palm, coconut, and palm kernel oils. Instead they are going to cheaper, domestically-produced oils, particularly soybean oil.

This is a follow-through on a trend begun about a month ago when several large US oil buyers started trading away some of their paper palm oil purchases. More buyers joined this move away from palm during the month of November, selling off their forward f.o.b. contracts, according to industry.

Even some consumers who had bought oil contracts, which are more difficult to resell, have been trading their contracts back to sellers when possible.

Demand in the rest of the world market, meanwhile, is apparently running at normal levels. Pakistan, for instance, is said to be buying sizeable quantities on a regular basis.

The only question mark has been India, whose buying has been rather erratic. In late October the Indians bought large amounts of palm oil when the price was beginning to firm. This was interpreted as a signal that the price was unlikely to weaken; otherwise, the thinking went, India would have postponed its purchases in hopes of getting lower prices later on.

Two weeks later, though, India seemingly backed out of the market and re-sold some of its palm oil to the world market. At that point, analysts were predicting a softened palm market. Instead, though, prices have held, and India came in for 12,000 tons of palm oil in late November. While some called this amount disappointing, others were pleased to see India buying at all.

Throughout this turbulence, the Malaysians have maintained firm pricing. Producers of crude palm oil are said to be largely responsible for setting the price of the oil, and they are continuing to see refining interest and export movement from previous sales. As long as the material is moving, sources say, crude producers will see no reason to ease off on their pricing stance.

Malaysian producers also point to lower-than-expected production levels for September, October and November. Preliminary es-

timates made available by the Malaysian government place September palm oil production at 470,400 metric tons (MT).

This represents a decrease of nearly 50,000 metric tons compared to September 1985 production of 517,700 tons. Although this is

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Greases, white, choice, tanks, divd, NY, 1c. per lb.
Greases, yellow maximum 10%, 11a tanks, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, NY, 1/4c. per lb.
Soybean oil, Decatur, 57c. per lb.
Yellow, inedible, fancy, tanks, divd, NY, 1 1/4c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, bleach, tanks, divd, NY, 1 1/4c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Coconut oil, NY, 1 1/4c. per lb.
Cottonseed, 41% bulk, Memphis, \$10 per ton
Peanut, 50% bulk, SE, \$5 per ton
Soybean, 44% bulk, Decatur, 10c. per ton

OILS, FATS INDEX

The Oils, Fats & Waxes Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986 80.75
Nov. 21, 1986 80.47
Oct. 31, 1986 81.94
Nov. 28, 1985 85.68

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

certainly not a short supply situation, producers say that they had been counting on greater quantities of available oil.

VEGETABLE OILS

CASTOR OIL — The price of this oil has firmed up in anticipation of higher pricing from Brazilian suppliers. Currently quoted levels in the US range between 32c. and 34c. per pound for raw No. 1 Brazilian material in tanks.

"The market is showing signs of increased prices out of Brazil," says an industry source. Another trader says that no activity has been done with Brazil at the new prices, "but when activity is done, it will be at the higher levels," says the source.

Brazilian producers are feeling no pressure to sell right now, sources say, allowing them to go ahead with the price increase they have been threatening for some time now.

"There is some decline in crop size, business has been fairly brisk, so they have no pressure to sell," says a source.

Also, processing of castor beans has been completed in Brazil, according to an industry source. Crushers have run out of both domestically grown beans and those that were imported from other countries, particularly China, says the source, meaning that supplies from here on in will be limited.

LINSEED OIL — The market for linseed oil is quiet at the moment, with most of the regular buyers having completed their purchasing during the recently ended contracting period. "All of the oil was either sold or put into storage," says an industry source, who adds that he is now seeing slow linseed oil activity.

The seasonal slowdown of the paint industry is largely responsible for the slackened demand for the oil, sources say. "Currently, the best volume is going to printing ink and hardboard producers," says a source.

The volume of available oil is said to be on the low side, indicating that the price is unlikely to fall in the near future, despite slowed buying interest. Oil levels are remaining low even as meal demand is strong, being fed by a limited supply, according to a source.

"There's not a lot of oil, not a lot of meal — it's a pretty well disciplined market," says Continued on Page 13

LATEST SPOT PRICES

MARKET CLOSE NOV. 28, 1986

CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS

Coconut oil, NY lb. 20 1/2
Corn oil, Pacific lb. 19 1/2
Corn oil, Midwest lb. 20
Corn oil, Valley lb. 17 1/2
Lined oil, Minneapolis lb. 25
Palm oil, NY lb. 18 1/2
Peanut oil, Southeast (refined) lb. 28
Soybean oil, Decatur lb. 147 1/2

REF. VEGETABLE OILS

Coconut oil, NY lb. 26
Corn, jumbo tanks lb. 28 1/2
Lined oil, jumbo tanks, NY lb. 28 1/2
Peanut oil, jumbo tanks, NY lb. 28 1/2
Soybean oil, NY lb. 18 1/2

OILMEALS

Cottonseed, 41% bulk, Memphis ton \$140
Lined, extracted, 54% bulk, Fargo ton \$105
Lined, 50% bulk, SE, Alabama ton \$185
Soybean, crushed, 44% bulk, Decatur ton \$181.50

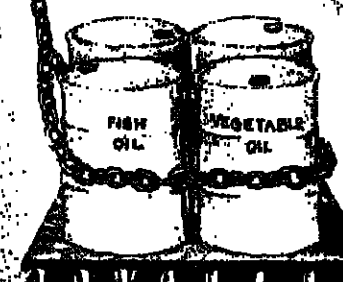
FATS & GREASES

Chicken, white, choice, tanks, divd, NY lb. 11 1/4
Grease, yellow maximum 10%, 11a tanks lb. 10 1/2
Lard, 50% bulk, tanks, divd, Chicago lb. 13 1/4
Tallow, inedible, fancy, tanks, divd, NY lb. 13 1/4
Tallow, inedible, bleach, tanks, divd, NY lb. 13 1/4

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Chemical Finance

SmithKline Sates Big Buyback of Shares

SmithKline Beckman Corporation, the diversified pharmaceutical company headquartered in Philadelphia, is planning a big buyback of its shares in what is called a "Dutch" auction. Depending upon bidded prices, the sale could total anywhere between \$1 million and \$15 million of the company's 76,043,109 shares outstanding.

Shareholders electing to tender their shares must do so by designating a price within the range of \$86 to \$98 per share. SmithKline will review the tenders, and, subject to the terms of the offer, the company will select a price from this range and purchase tendered shares at or below that price.

This special program continues a program of share repurchases that the company has been conducting since January 1984, stated Henry Wendt, SmithKline's president and chief executive officer.

Warner-Lambert to Issue \$100 Million Notes

Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, N.J., will issue \$100 million of 7½ percent notes due December 1, 1993, priced at par, under the company's existing \$200 million shelf registration. Proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. Co-managing the notes will be Bear Stearns & Co., First Boston Corporation, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley Incorporated.

British Petroleum Seeks Tokyo Stock Listing

British Petroleum Company Plc is planning to apply for the listing of its common stock on the Tokyo exchange. The formal listing application is expected to be made in the first quarter of next year, following publication of British Petroleum's results for 1988.

Subject to approval by the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Japanese Ministry of Finance, the listing would be effective by the middle of 1989. BP's shares of American Depositary Receipts are already listed in the UK, the US, Canada, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland.

Sterling Drug to Purchase Up to 2 Million Shares

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has authorized the purchase of up to 2 million of the company's common shares, to be used in conjunction with various employee benefit programs and for other corporate purposes. The company has approximately 59 million shares outstanding. Morgan Stanley & Co. will assist Sterling with the purchases.

Hoechst-Celanese Merger Delayed on Antitrust

American Hoechst Corporation and Celanese Corporation have both received requests for additional information from Federal Trade Commission under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act with respect to the tender offer by Hoechst Acquisition Incorporated, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Hoechst, for all of Celanese's outstanding shares of common stock, convertible preference stock and 7 percent second preferred stock.

Under FTC rules, the purchase of shares by Hoechst may not take place until 10 days after America Hoechst has substantially complied with the FTC request. Both companies said they are in process of complying with the FTC request.

Uniroyal Announces Payment on First Preferred

Uniroyal Inc., New York, said that holders of shares of Uniroyal first preferred stock would receive a final distribution of \$1.08 per share, comprising the sum of \$1.00 per share plus accrued but undeclared dividends from 1986 earnings of \$8 per share. The record date for the distribution will be December 5, and payment will be made as soon as practicable, the company stated.

Uniroyal also announced that it is redeeming its 5½ percent convertible subordinated debentures due February 15 at 101.25 percent of their outstanding principal amount. The payment date is expected to be December 18.

As previously announced, a regular dividend of \$2 per share on first preferred stock from 1985 earnings will be paid on December 24 to shareholders of record on December 5.

ImmunoGenetics Posts Strong Third Quarter Gains

ImmunoGenetics, a biotechnology firm headquartered in Vineland, N.J., said its revenue increased 15 percent to \$4.9 million, and operating profit more than doubled for the quarter ended September 30, reflecting the continued strength of its core business operations in poultry vaccines and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Net income for the quarter was \$282,419, or 4 cents per share, as compared with \$37,833, or one cent, in the 1985 period.

Dr. Edward B. Hager, chairman and CEO states that the company is nearing the completion of a major restructuring program that involves exiting from the red meat industry, strengthening existing core operations in poultry vaccines and veterinary pharmaceuticals and expanding into human and veterinary specialty pharmaceuticals.

Symbiotics Raises Revenue, Cuts Loss

Symbiotics Corporation, of San Diego, Calif., one of the top developers and manufacturers of monoclonal antibodies, boosted its second-quarter revenues more than six times to \$1,554,454 from \$147,425 a year earlier, while its net loss in the quarter (ended September 30), was sharply reduced to \$20,602 from \$148,259 last year.

During the quarter, Symbiotics completed a secondary public offering of common stock yielding net proceeds of \$5.8 million which will be used to accelerate the introduction of diagnostic products for humans, stated Edward T. Maggio, president and chief executive officer.

Merck Declares Common Stock Dividend

Directors of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J.-based pharmaceutical and chemical company, have declared a quarterly dividend of 55 cents per share on the company's common stock, payable January 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 8. The amount of the dividend reflects the stock split that was effective in May of this year.

Alcan to Redeem Sinking Fund Debentures

Aluminum Company of Canada, Montreal, has given notice of redemption on December 29 of all of its outstanding 9½ percent sinking fund debentures due March 1, 1990. These debentures, denominated in US dollars, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

OILS, FATS & WAXES

the source. This situation is expected to remain until the first of the year, when crushing facilities tend to see a seasonal pick-up in activity.

OLIVE OIL — The price for Italian B-grade olive oil has fallen off, down to the currently quoted level of \$5.35 per gallon, in drums. Edible Spanish olive oil is still quoted at \$8.00 per gallon, although traders say that they are beginning to see signs of weakness in the market.

One dealer attributes the weaker pricing to a stronger US dollar, while another says that recently introduced subsidies given by the Common Market to Italian and Spanish exporters are responsible.

Demand in the US continues to be slow, with one source noting that consumers buying for frying purposes are purchasing the less expensive soybean and cottonseed oils.

Some positive effects can be seen in the demand picture, says another source, from recent advertising campaigns emphasizing the healthful aspects of olive oil, including low cholesterol and ease of digestibility.

MISCELLANEOUS

COCOA BUTTER — The spot price for cocoa butter is quoted at \$2.05 per pound. Domestic demand is said to be down presently, contributing to the weakened pricing. The fall-off in demand is associated with the end of the holiday buying season for many companies.

Cocoa butter pricing is falling with that of soybeans, according to an industry source. West African crop is proving larger than last year, and is expected to be, the source says, a factor in prices to ease down.

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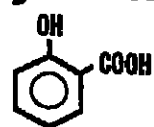
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AROMATIC ORGANICS

Phenol Discord

Continued from Page 3

October and November, says one producer; those failures are said to have made January 1 an important date for phenol producers. "Our margins have been squeezed pretty badly," comments one.

Producers say that the low phenol price in the US has discouraged imports of material this year, which have been flowing at only a fraction of the 1985 rate.

Exports have been moving at a moderately heavier clip than last year, and have been particularly strong since July. The falling value of the US dollar is said to have been contributing to these trends.

Phenol production, according to the latest International Trade Commission figures, declined from 736 million pounds in the second quarter to 698 million pounds in the third quarter, a 5.2 percent drop. It is observed that the industry experienced a fair amount of downtime during the latter part of the third quarter.

BTX — Shell Chemical Company increased its benzene contract pricing for December 1 by 5c. per gallon, to 92c. per gallon from 87c. per gallon. This equals the level reported the previous week for Exxon Chemical Americas. Standard Oil Company has a 95c. per gallon posting.

The spot benzene market firmed up last week to between 93c. and 93 1/2c. from 92c. per gallon the previous week. Should spot pricing continue to move upward, another round of contract adjustments is believed likely at mid-month. All of the above postings involve temporary voluntary allowances off considerably higher list prices.

"There is plenty of demand, and the market seems to perceive a shortage" of supply, comments a source in explaining the upward price trend. Much of this is tied to Exxon's production problems which have compelled the company to buy substantial amounts of material.

It is pointed out that aromatics pricing, particularly benzene, is "inordinately bullish" relative to crude oil and gasoline values.

The spot toluene market is quoted at 70c. per gallon, unchanged from the week before. It is said that neither supply nor demand are strong. The spot xylene market is quoted between 76 1/2c. and 80c. per gallon.

BENZOYL CHLORIDE — Velsicol Corporation says that, effective immediately, it is raising off-list pricing for tanktrailer and tanker peroxide-grade benzoyl chloride by 5c. per pound on spot material and as contract terms permit.

The company's list pricing holds steady at 63 1/2c. per pound, as does pricing on drum quantities. A spokesman attributes the off-list adjustment in part to higher labor and waste disposal costs.

Occidental Chemical Corporation, the other domestic producer, increased its bulk off-list pricing by 5c. per pound November 17. CdF Chimie, North America, the primary supplier of imported material says it "will see how the market responds" to these moves.

One industry source says there has been some price erosion in the market this year related at least in part to CdF's marketing efforts. Producers say that demand for ben-

zoyl chloride has grown at a 2 to 3 percent rate.

CYCLOHEXANE — In accordance with the industry-wide pricing formula, the 10 percent-gallon December 1 benzene contract price hike translates into a 4.125c. per gallon increase in cyclohexane pricing to a level of \$1.05025 for most producers. At least one

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

AROMATICS INDEX

The Aromatic Organics Index reflects the prices of 14 representative aromatics in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986	167.84
Nov. 21, 1986	167.84
Oct. 31, 1986	167.84
Nov. 29, 1985	167.84

Chemical Prices Start on Page 38

producer's posting is 1c. per gallon lower.

In the market during November there reportedly were some discounts of approximately 2c. per gallon granted by at least one producer. Producers differ in assessments of the discounting's extensiveness.

"Apparently the industry met it," says an observer, while another comments that "we are not having trouble selling material" at higher price. The activity is attributed to producers' efforts to position themselves favorably on a volume basis for contracting the new year.

Although producers say that domestic demand has been strong in recent months, the latest International Trade Commission figures record an 18.3 percent drop in production from the second quarter to the third. The dropoff is attributed primarily to the idling of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s 50-million-gallon-per-year Corpus Christi, Tex. plant in July, and Phillips Chemical Corp.'s 90-million-gallon-per-year Sweeny, Tex. swing facility in May.

In addition, at least two producers experienced minor production outages during the period, exports tailed off by 19 percent, and inventories are said to have been kept at low levels. Phillips says it expects to restart the Sweeney plant around mid-month.

STYRENE — Fina Oil & Chemical Company says it has raised styrene prices by 4c. per pound, effective today, December 1. The new price schedule lists styrene at 30 cents per pound, less a 4c. temporary voluntary allowance.

Fina's action follows by one week a wide spread 5 cents per gallon contract benzene price increase launched for December 1. In that action, benzene contract prices were hiked to 92c.-95c. per gallon.

Benzene producers cited tight supply and strong derivative demand, particularly for styrene, as the factors contributing to the price increase. "Styrene producers are all running full blast."

They need the benzene, are able to pass through the higher pricing, and are taking much (benzene) as they can get their hands on," one benzene trader commented at the time (CMR, 11/21/86, p. 13).

Since August, benzene prices have run up 15c. per gallon and styrene contracts have firmed 5 cents per pound prior to Fina's announcement.

One analyst notes that styrene selling prices hopped from an average of 20 1/2c. per pound in September to 23 1/2c. in November. However, he also notes that fluctuating styrene prices have also attracted a new flood of imports this fall.

PRICE HIGHLIGHTS

AROMATICS IN OCTOBER

	CONTRACT (US \$)	SPOT (US \$)
Aniline.....lb.	33-35 1/2	28-31
Benzene.....gal.	87-90	85-82
Cumene.....lb.	14 1/2-14 3/4	14 1/2-14 3/4
Cyclohexane.....gal.	1.0000-9990	N.A.
Phenol.....lb.	25-22	19-20
Styrene.....lb.	25-24	21-22
Toluene.....gal.	68-70	65-70
Xylenes, mixed.....gal.	60	76 1/2-80

Aspartame Wins

Continued from Page 5

six-month clinical studies funded by the company raised no new health concerns.

Robert Gelardi, executive director of the Calorie Control Council representing makers and suppliers of dietary foods, called the petition "totally unwarranted," asserting it is "just the latest in a series of flawed attempts that have been previously made by the Community Nutrition Institute."

In another development, FDA announced the approval for the use of aspartame in four major new food and beverage categories.

According to Nutrasweet Company president Robert B. Shapiro, "These new categories will give consumers a wider choice of great-tasting products that are nutritious, sugar-free and low in calories. These are products the entire family can enjoy throughout the day," said Shapiro.

Among the new products which can be made available under the category approvals are:

- Refrigerated juices in ready-to-drink, concentrated and frozen packages. Coke Foods, division of The Coca-Cola Company, and Tropicana Products, Inc., a division of Heurich, submitted applications in this category.

- Ready-to-eat frozen desserts on a stick, such as fruit and dairy bars, frozen puddings and gelatins. Coke Foods and Tropicana again submitted petitions in this category.

- Breath mints submitted by Shaklee Corp. "We are working closely with our customers to ensure that dozens of consumers' favorite products are readily available," Mr. Shapiro says.

Hazardous Waste

Continued from Page 7

Chemical was responsible for a large proportion of the hazardous wastes taken to the site.

The decree requires Olin Hunt to carry out the closure of the site and related post-closure work under specifications contained in federal environmental laws. Such requirements normally include construction of a cap on the contaminated area to prevent the spread of pollution.

Until the new water system is built, Olin Hunt is required by the decree to install activated carbon filters for all residences whose drinking water is affected by hazardous wastes from the site.

Olin Hunt also is required to carry out a comprehensive groundwater remedial investigation/feasibility study to determine the scope of contamination of the groundwater plume beneath the site.

The Federal government estimated that the work to be performed by Olin Hunt will cost the company at least \$2 million. This money is in addition to the \$3.8 million escrow fund.

The state of Rhode Island also filed a complaint earlier against these same 51 defendants as well as 36 defendants not named in the federal suit. The federal and state governments, saying they had obtained a proposed consent decree with the 51 defendants, asked recently that the complaints be consolidated, and the court granted the motion.

Other defendants named in the decree include Ciba-Gelby Corp., Monsanto Company and Chemed Corp.

Brazil Mulling

Continued from Page 7

1990's, would include a new 300,000-ton-a-year ethylene facility, together with downstream units for linear low-density polyethylene (180,000 tons) and polyvinyl chloride (160,000 tons).

Petroquímica Uniao's naphtha-based cracker at Capuava, Santo Andre has capacity for 360,000 tons per year of ethylene. Remaining naphtha-based ethylene capacity in Brazil belongs to Copesul (Petroquímica do Sul), the third of Brazil's "petrochemical poles," which has a 420,000-ton-a-year unit at Triunfo. Some 200,000 tons of additional ethylene is based on ethanol.

It is believed at least one more ethylene complex will be needed in the next decade to serve fast-growing petrochemical and downstream markets in Brazil. The industry has been hobbled by lack of investment in recent years, despite above average growth in the overall economy.

Acrylic Sheet Correction

A previous report (CMR, 11/24/86, pg. 4), erroneously indicated Rohm and Haas Company would use its proprietary melt calendaring (MC) process at a new acrylic sheet plant in Matamoros, Mexico. The plant, which is due on stream the first quarter of 1987, will use the cell casting process.

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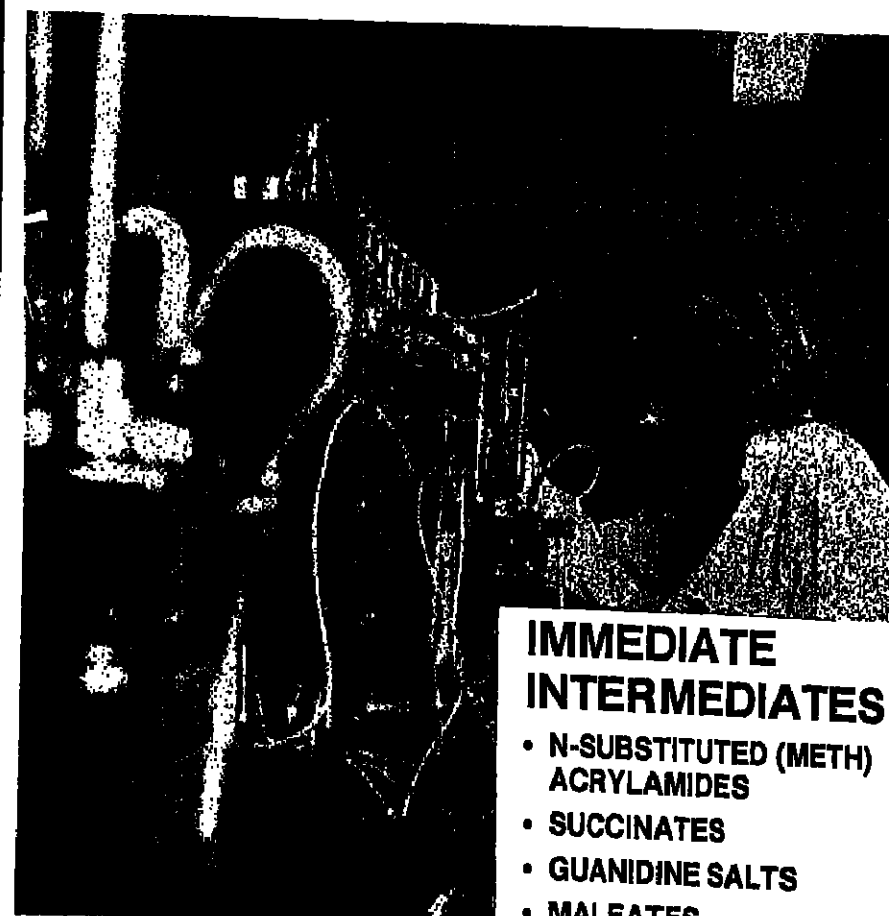
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Toxic Chemical Tests

Continued from Page 3

mon attributes, such as the basic structure within their cells. This, for example, is the reason why the nerves of worms communicate in the same way as human nerves.

During the Battelle conference, speakers identified four major areas for development of nonmammalian test systems and gave technical reviews of each. The speakers and their corresponding topics were as follows:

• Dr. Frederick De Serres, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who discussed "Genetic Toxicology."

• Dr. John Couch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, who spoke on "Carcinogenesis."

• Dr. Gary Kimmel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, who examined "Developmental Toxicology."

• Dr. Ellen Silberfeld, Environmental Defense Fund, who talked on "Neurotoxicology."

In relation to these major areas of endeavor, Dr. William Farland of the EPA and Dr. Robert D'Amato of Procter & Gamble addressed toxicologic considerations concerning the use of alternative testing from the regulatory agency and industry perspectives, respectively.

Dr. Farland, director of the carcinogen assessment group at EPA's Washington headquarters and workshop co-chairman, cited the evolution in the risk assessment process used in the federal sector and stated, "Data from alternative test systems can play a large role in the identification of potentially hazardous compounds and should be taken into account in articulating the weight of evidence underlying the characterization of human risk. Regulatory decision makers can make well-informed judgments regarding possible regulatory action only if all of the available information is considered and the strengths and limitations of the information evaluated."

"Research is now needed to design and implement programs that can validate these alternatives as scientifically sound approaches that will be accepted by the regulatory agencies such as the Food & Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency," noted Dr. Barry Goss,

manager of the Environmental Sciences department at Battelle's Columbus Division and co-chairman of the workshop. "We should include developing extensive databases on selected compounds by conducting comparative experiments using alternative species."

Dr. Farland, director of the carcinogen assessment group at EPA's Washington headquarters and workshop co-chairman, cited the evolution in the risk assessment process used in the federal sector and stated, "Data from alternative test systems can play a large role in the identification of potentially hazardous compounds and should be taken into account in articulating the weight of evidence underlying the characterization of human risk. Regulatory decision makers can make well-informed judgments regarding possible regulatory action only if all of the available information is considered and the strengths and limitations of the information evaluated."

Bhopal Disaster

Continued from Page 5

toxic chemicals into the Rhine.

The report says an international list of hazardous chemicals and threshold levels should be prepared to identify facilities worldwide which produce, use, store, transport or dispose of substances in quantities sufficient to cause a serious risk, either immediate or delayed, to persons inside or outside the facility in the event of an accidental release.

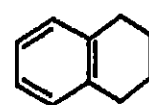
Management should notify the relevant government authorities, trade unions or emergency services with information indicating that the company has taken "all possible steps" to prevent major accidents and limit their consequences, the report says. It also says new plants should be designed and existing plants modified to minimize the possibility of a release of hazardous chemicals. In addition, the report advises that potentially hazardous installations should not be sited in heavily populated areas where prevailing winds or other industrial facilities could increase the hazard.

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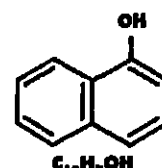
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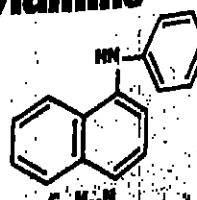
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Methylene Chloride

Continued from Page 3

used in various industrial processes, food preparation and agriculture. More than one million workers are estimated to be exposed, with the greatest exposure occurring in metal degreasing.

Last week's ANPR follows the issuance of guidelines by OSHA last Spring on controlling worker exposure to DCM while the agency deliberated on whether changes were needed to its mandatory standard.

The action also coincides with moves by Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration and Consumer Product Safety Commission, among others, to greatly reduce the use of the chemical. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has recommended that worker exposure to DCM be reduced to the lowest feasible level.

Dr. Paul A. Cammer, president of the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance (HSIA), said the members of his organization welcomed the agency's action. HSIA represents about 150 companies involved in the manu-

facture, distribution, recycling and use of chlorinated solvents, including DCM.

"HSIA member companies have been recommending for some time a 100 ppm threshold limit value (TLV), which is in agreement with the 8-hour time-weighted average TLV currently recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists," Dr. Cammer said.

"An important aspect of the ANPR," Dr. Cammer continued, "is OSHA's announcement that methylene chloride did not pose sufficient risk to warrant the issuance of an emergency temporary standard, as requested by the United Auto Workers."

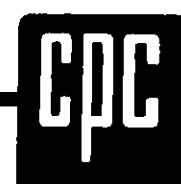
"We disagree, however, with OSHA's current approach of relying on the NTP mouse study as a basis for human health evaluation. The most recent scientific data clearly show that mice and humans differ greatly in how they metabolize and would be affected by methylene chloride. OSHA needs to take into account this new information before reaching any conclusions."

Another part of the ANPR where HSIA disagrees with OSHA's approach is the exposure assessment. "It is clear," said Dr. Cammer, "that where OSHA lacked actual exposure data, it assumed the maximum allowable level of 500 ppm as the estimate of human exposure. This assumption greatly overestimates the actual exposures."

OSHA is seeking the following information on methylene chloride:

—potential health effect, permissible exposure levels, production and control systems, substitution availability, protective equipment and respirators, exposure monitoring, worker training, and medical surveillance; control measures and benefits, and environmental effects;

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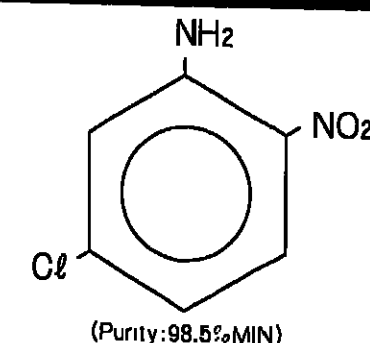
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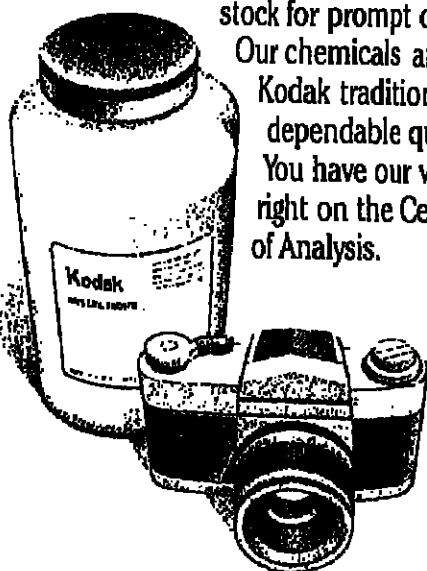


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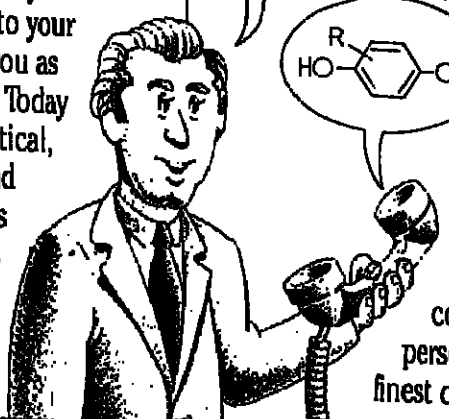
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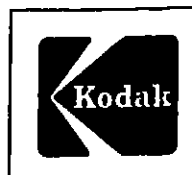
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ALIPHATIC ORGANICS

Ethylene Price Hikes Fail to Follow Derivatives

Ethylene prices remained unchanged in November, despite firmer prices for all its major derivatives. Sources say November contract settlements averaged 14 1/2 cents per pound on the Texas Gulf Coast, the same price as October.

Three months in a row of ethylene price increases was not likely, one producer commented, "not with raw material costs flat to down." Ethylene sellers gained "hard fought" half-penny price increases in both September and October, another source says. The producer says supply and demand have been in "reasonably" good balance, but the market is not tight enough to force higher prices. Feedstock costs have been mainly flat, sources say. According to Hugh Pylant, Pace Consultants, Houston, ethane prices may be one-half a cent per gallon higher now than in September, but propane and naphtha costs are essentially unchanged. Gas oil prices have firmed with the growing demand for heating oil, but producers have been shifting away from it anyway.

As a result, ethylene producers can merely watch as the olefins' major derivatives firm up. Mr. Pylant notes that liner grade low density polyethylene prices have surged from an average of 24 1/2 cents to 28 1/2 cents per pound since September, while high density polyethylene selling prices have risen from 29 1/2 cents per pound to 32 1/2 cents in November. In addition, styrene prices gained an average of 3 cents in the past two months, ethylene oxide prices have risen 1 cent to 2 cents per pound, and polyvinyl chloride prices have gained 2 cents in two months.

Demand has been rising for these products this year as well. Mr. Pylant projects that total polyethylene production will rise 600 million pounds this year.

VINYL CHLORIDE TO INCREASE
Vinyl chloride output will also increase 600 million pounds this year, while styrene production will jump almost 400 million pounds, Mr. Pylant says. As a result, he projects that ethylene production will reach 32.2 billion pounds this year, up smartly from last year's 31.5 billion pound total.

Several sources commented that a few producers in the Texas Gulf were more concerned with maintaining market share than with boosting ethylene prices. Several major facilities took turnarounds earlier this fall, and one producer says "some producers were afraid of losing market share while their plants were down." A market observer adds, "Some producers are concerned about moving volume, and their short term cash-flow. The buyers know this, and are exploiting it to the hilt."

At present, nearly all operational ethylene plants in the US are on-line. Amoco Chemicals closed a one-billion pound unit in Chocoma Bayou, Tex. in mid-November. The company says the unit was closed to work on a maintenance while some maintenance was done. The unit is due back on line in mid-December.

Most of the excess material that has contributed to keeping ethylene prices down is concentrated in the Texas Gulf Coast, one observer says. By contrast, he says plants in Louisiana are running full out, and over 1 million pounds of ethylene a year flow from Texas to the Mississippi River. As a result,

the ethylene market price on the River is a penny to a penny-and-one-half higher than the 14 1/2 cent per pound average quoted in Texas.

Looking ahead, sources say ethylene prices will probably remain flat through December, but producers will launch a major increase for January. One source says low ethylene inventories (1.2 billion pounds as of

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

ALIPHATICS INDEX

The Aliphatic Organics index reflects the prices of 20 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986	222.80
Nov. 21, 1986	222.80
Oct. 31, 1986	222.80
Nov. 29, 1985	222.80

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

September 30), and a good supply-demand balance will prompt producers to shoot for a large increase regardless of the feedstock cost situation.

BUTADIENE — Prices for this olefin definitely bottomed out at 9c. per pound for contracts in October and November, and are now showing signs of improving. Several sources say the spot price for butadiene has climbed above contract levels and is nearing 10c. per pound. However, the market is so snug, that sources say little material is available for spot purchases.

According to one source, Exxon, which does not publish its prices, is asking 12c. per pound for butadiene in December. While it is unlikely prices will climb this high, producers may be able to move contract prices up to 10c. per pound.

One source says 11c. per pound "should be a supportable floor price" for butadiene. By this, he means an 11c. price would better indicate the snug supply-demand conditions prevailing in the market, while remaining low enough to prevent a new flood of imports.

Meanwhile, propylene prices remained unchanged in November at an average price of 8 1/2 c. per pound for chemical grade material. The refinery grade market remains snug and prices are quoted at 8c. to 8 1/2 c. per pound, unchanged for the month. A continuing shift towards lighter feedstocks at olefin plants though, promises to cut into propylene (and butadiene) supplies in the fourth quarter, and may lead to tighter propylene availability in early 1987 and firmer prices.

CAPROLACTAM — Responding to a very tight supply-demand balance in the caprolactam market, Nipro, Inc., Augusta, Ga., says it will boost all off-schedule prices for the nylon 6 precursor by 1 1/2 c. per pound, effective January 1.

Output of caprolactam this year is expected to nearly match the industry's rated capacity of 1.09 billion pounds (CMR 10/13/86). All three producers, Nipro, BASF, and Allied report that their facilities have been run at full capacity for most of the year. It is this market tightness, a Nipro official says, that prompted his company to hike off list prices. The current market price, he says, ranges from 82 cents per pound to 70 cents per pound, depending on contract sizes.

The Nipro official says that the company made its pricing decision prior to higher contract prices announced for benzene on December 1. Cyclohexane, the raw material for Nipro's caprolactam, is tied to a pricing for

PRICE HIGHLIGHTS

ALIPHATICS IN NOVEMBER

	NOV.	OCT.
(US \$)	(US \$)	(US \$)
Butadiene.....lb.	.9	.10 1/2
Ethylene.....lb.	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
Ethylene Glycol.....lb.		.18 1/2
Propylene.....gal.	.28	.27-.28
Propylene.....lb.	.84-.84	.84
Vinyl Chloride.....lb.	.16-.16 1/2	.15 1/2-.16

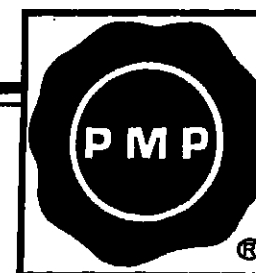
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ALIPHATICS

mula for benzene. Therefore, higher benzene prices translate into higher cyclohexane prices. Higher raw material costs would certainly give further impetus to firmer caprolactam prices, especially in light of the market tightness.

ORGANIC PEROXIDES — Akzo Chemie America, Chicago, says it will raise the price of certain organic peroxides by 5 percent, effective January 1.

The action will raise the price of "trigono 29-B75" peroxides from \$4.41 per pound to \$4.63, while "trigono BPIC" prices will increase from \$7.00 per pound to \$7.35; "trigono F-C50" will increase from \$2.31 per pound to \$2.43; and "trigono 97-C75" prices will rise from \$5.04 to \$5.29 per pound.

At the same time, Akzo will also boost silicone pastes, dry benzoyl peroxide formulation and benzoyl peroxide powder grade prices by 5 percent. The new schedule is: "cadox TS-50," \$12.50 per pound; "cadox BS," \$7.79 per pound; "cadox PS," \$17.42 per pound; "cadox BFF-50," \$2.63 per pound; "cadox BTA," \$2.00 per pound; and "cadet BPO 78 powder," \$9.20 per pound.

Akzo also posted the price of solid peroxydicarbonates by 5 percent. The new price for "perkadex 18" is \$10.50 per pound.

All quoted prices are for orders of 100 pounds or more.

PROPIONATES — Southland Corporation's Chemical Division has established a new price schedule for both calcium and sodium propionates. The company has dropped its uniform price quote, and lists prices according to quantity, and differentiates between material sold in drums and in bags.

Effective January 1, 1987, the new schedule for "Sta Fresh C," calcium propionate, as follows: shipments for both products in quantities under 2,000 pounds will be \$56c. per pound for 50-pound bags, and \$56c. per pound for product shipped in 150-pound drums. For 10,000 pound orders, the new listing is 54c. per pound, while material shipped in drums is quoted at 52c. per pound. Bag orders of 20,000 pounds is quoted at 52c. per pound, while drum shipments are listed at 52c. per pound. Finally, 40,000 pound orders are listed at 52c. for bags, and 51c. in drums.

All prices are f.o.b. seller's plant or warehouse. Freight is prepaid and allowed for shipments of 2,000 pounds or more.

In the past, a Southland spokesman says the company quoted a uniform price of \$52c. per pound for both calcium and sodium propionate.

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DRUGS & FINE CHEMICALS

Chugai Raising Iodine Price; Tight Supplies Plague Market

Chugai International Corporation will be raising its iodine prices effective January 1, 1987. Other suppliers are said to be studying the move.

There is no established list price for crude iodine, but Chugai says the typical customer will pay between \$16 and \$17 per kilogram, up about \$1.50 per kilogram. A major buyer says his suppliers have increased their prices from between \$1.70 and \$2 per kilogram.

Prices have been firming during all of 1986. The main reasons cited are tight supply and the falling dollar, as Japan is one of the main sources of crude iodine.

Tightness has been a problem all year, and no relief is in sight, observers say. "A worldwide shortage of iodine is expected for next year," claims one source. Japan extracts its material from brine, a byproduct of gas drilling. Gas extraction in Japan has been down this year. In the US, Dow's pullover this year has also had an effect on supplies. One source thinks that the effects will be greater in 1987, when none of Dow's material will remain.

Adding to tightness in 1986 was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. To prevent radioactive iodine released by the explosion from entering the thyroid, one must saturate the organ with "regular" iodine, usually potassium iodide.

Sources differ on how much extra demand this has caused. One source calls the original estimate of 1 to 2 million pounds an exaggeration, but others find that figure to be correct, or even too low. This product has primarily been going to Russia, but some of it is going to neighboring countries, which are also concerned about the effects of Chernobyl.

CONTRAST MEDIA
Also contributing to tightness, say sources, are the new generation of contrast media. This market has seen healthy growth, and is commanding increasing amounts of crude iodine. The demand is said to be largest in Europe, although the US also is seeing substantial growth.

There are other factors which may ease the market, however. Recently, General Services Administration was given approval by Congress to receive and consider offers, beginning December 9, by two ferroalloy processors to purchase excess iodine as payment material. The two processors are Macalloy Corporation and Elkem Metals Company. The minimum bid will be 1,000 pounds, and no more than 200,000 pounds may be sold in

any one month. Successful bidders will have the dollar value of the iodine applied as a debit against credits earned or to be earned by the purchasers for supplying material or services. After December 9, GSA will be allowed to make an award whenever an acceptable offer is received.

Also, a Food & Drug Administration ruling concerning the amount of EDDI (ethylenedi-

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Calcium, \$1 per lb.
Sodium ethylthiobate, 15c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

None

DRUGS INDEX

The Drugs & Fine Chemicals Index reflects the prices of 10 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986 211.16
Nov. 21, 1986 211.16
Oct. 31, 1986 211.16
Nov. 29, 1985 211.16

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

aminodihydrochloride) went into effect September 1. The intention is to reduce the trace of iodine in milk and other dairy products. The new daily maximum per person is 10 milligrams. Previously, there was no official limit, but industry adopted 50 milligrams as an unofficial limit.

The Bureau of Mines estimates that animal feed comprises 25 percent of the iodine industry's demand, so the reduction would mean a 20 percent cutback in consumption (assuming other demand remains the same). However, some iodine industry observers find the Bureau's 25 percent estimate too high, and say the ruling will have only a minor effect on supply.

The iodine industry continues its battle with the US Customs service. Customs randomly selects iodine shipments for testing, to determine whether it is resublimed (99.8 percent purity or greater) or crude. Resublimed iodine receives a 6.2 percent duty. Crude has no duty.

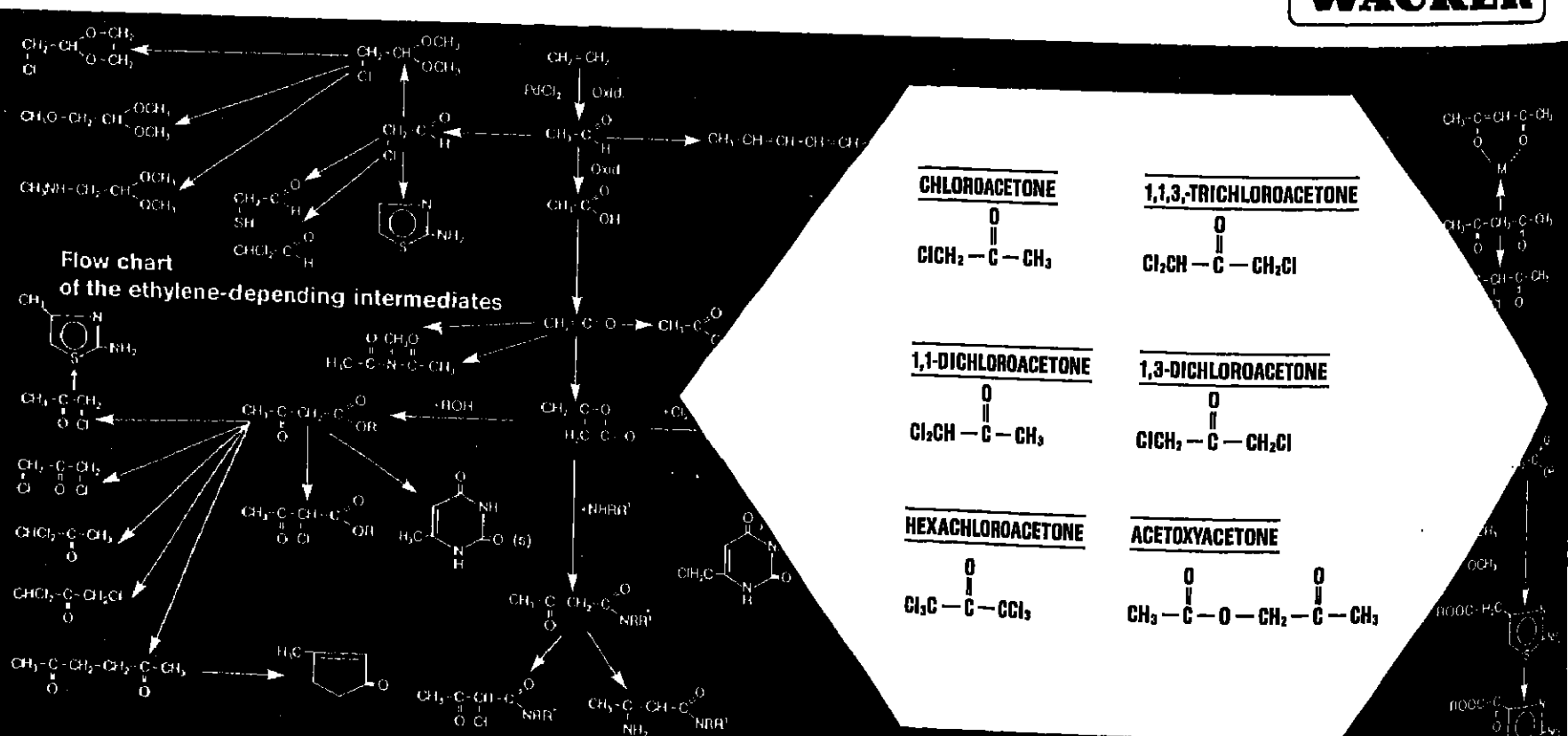
Iodine sources claim that, with current

DRUG & FINE CHEMICAL IMPORTS: SEPTEMBER

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON THE TOP DRUGS

	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST
	QUANTITY \$ VALUE	QUANTITY \$ VALUE
Acetanilophen	337,283 784,384	428,431 1,000,446
Benzocaine drugs, n.s.p.	211,176 1,138,804	108,073 1,595,983
Calcitriol	131,271 282,948	
Cholic acid	488,648 1,324,844	673,710 2,280,482
Citric acid	3,170,106 1,910,823	3,878,940 2,442,417
Crocin of Tartar	238,381 139,799	289,531 169,386
Diphenhydramine	175,111 648,483	196,070 746,782
Iodine, crude	306,979 1,876,812	205,238 1,159,882
Monosodium glutamate	5,585,076 3,066,430	6,464,483 3,688,412
Neon, pharmaceutical grade	277,781 508,850	132,276 308,283
Penicillin G salts	158,071 2,020,030	185,088 1,353,588
Phenylalanine n.s.p.	1,891 804,984	10,899 736,028
Phenylpropane HCl	1,102 80,005	2,205 137,089
Potassium sodium tartrate, (Rochelle Salt) ..	117,181 77,034	95,180 38,609
Quinine and its salts	375,719 1,298,853	589,988 1,972,865
Saccharin	83,658 18,888	248,974 676,658
Steroid hormones, synthetic	166,884 388,821	176,764 346,172
Sulfamethoxazole	1,488,879 1,042,065	1,222,988 1,087,271
Sulfathiazole	121,474 494,343	111,553 489,685
Tartaric acid	122,587 272,842	83,730 177,887
Vitamin A	147,947 146,064	841,589 888,083
Vitamin B	149,893 1,328,247	249,889 1,887,857
Vitamin B	23,717 235,173	78,423 876,163
Vitamin B	104,898 1,837,725	168,988 2,682,119
Vitamin C	30,139 289,513	4,884 219,030
Vitamin E	981,848 3,718,958	1,167,473 4,228,391
Vitamin, provitamin, etc., n.s.p.	142,280 690,769	220,881 1,250,288
Wongros, n.s.p.	11,074 103,113	11,074 103,113
	673,888 231,887	131,486 835,203

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DRUGS & FINE CHEMS

tightness, they can't afford to have any material detained.

Meanwhile, crude imports are down almost 30 percent, to 2.26 million pounds, from 3.69 million pounds. However, five times more resublimed material has come in through September, compared to last year (1.7 million pounds, compared to 339,000 pounds). One observer claims the same amount of iodine is coming to the US, but the government is classifying more of it as resublimed. Together, this year's crude and resublimed iodine imports are almost the same as last year's total.

ENZYMES — The price of enzymes used in starch processing have been increasing in 1986 because of currency fluctuations and a "truce" of sorts in the price war which had raged since the early 1980's.

Since May, Miles Laboratories, Novo Laboratories and Enzyme Technology Corporation have all raised prices for either glucoamylase or alpha amylase, or both. The most recent increase, for both products, came with Novo's late-October announcement of its 1987 contract prices.

Novo's prices stand at \$3.50 per liter for glucoamylase and \$1.75 per pound for alpha amylase. Miles carries prices of \$3.50 per liter for glucoamylase, \$4.50 per liter for alpha amylase, and \$3.25 per liter for industrial-grade glucoamylase. Miles also has two industrial-grade alpha amylase products, which cost \$2.20 per liter and \$4.40 per liter, respectively. Enzyme Technology, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Lakes Chemical Corp., prices glucoamylase at \$3.50 per liter.

Despite recent increases, however, suppliers are not satisfied. "The current prices are unacceptably low," complains a source. "There's been a price war among the companies. Now, some of that is relaxed. Everyone would like to see prices going back up." Another source agrees, commenting that "beginning in 1983, prices began to decline rather dramatically, and continued every year," until 1986. This year, say suppliers, profitability became too low to justify a price war.

Currency fluctuations have added more pressure to the market, claim suppliers. One source notes that his company supplements its domestic material with imported product, and that the falling dollar further exacerbated that market.

One source points out that when his company's prices peaked in the early 1980's they were, on average, 1 1/2 times greater than

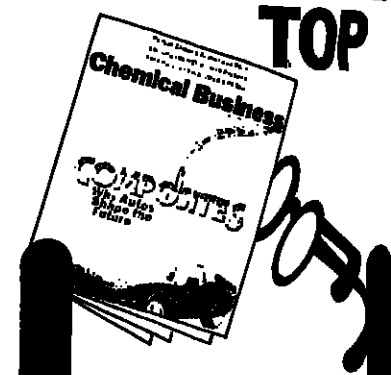
they were before this year's increase. In other source says that, in some cases, the company's prices halved.

Suppliers say there is still pressure for more increases in 1987. Even after contract prices are announced, says a source, prices will probably continue to rise. Historically, contracts are signed on a yearly basis.

Demand is steady, between 3 and 5 percent. Suppliers note that demand grew rapidly about five years ago, but has since stabilized.

NIACINAMIDE USP — Rellly Tar & Chemical has joined the list of producers of niacinamide USP prices (CMR, 11/3/86, p. 22). Effective immediately, Rellly's new list prices are: \$6.50 per kilo for orders of 1,000 kilos and more; \$6.75 per kilo for orders ranging from 250 kilos to 999 kilos; and \$7.00 per kilo for orders under 250 kilos. These prices are about \$1.00 per kilo higher than previous quotes, a Rellly spokesman says.

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Du Pont Fined On TSCA Rule

In a settlement with Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement office, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has agreed to pay \$100,000 for violating the pre-manufacture notification rule of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The agency issued an administrative complaint in February against DuPont for manufacturing chemical substances, between November 1984 and April 1985, that were not listed on the TSCA Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances.

Section 5 of TSCA prohibits the manufacture or import of a chemical which does not appear on the TSCA Inventory unless the manufacturer notifies the EPA administrator at least 90 days before manufacturing or importing the substance.

EPA says the company failed to submit pre-manufacture notifications for these particular chemical substances.

The agency says it cannot identify the chemicals involved in the case because DuPont has declared them confidential business information under section 14 of TSCA.

Uniroyal, Enichem Unit to Form Venture

Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc., and Enichem Elastomeri SpA (a subsidiary of Enichem SpA) have agreed to form an equally owned joint venture in Europe to manufacture and market Royalene EPDM Synthetic rubber utilizing Uniroyal Chemical Company technology.

The joint venture brings together Uniroyal "Royalene" EPDM technology with Enichem's manufacturing capability in Eu-

rope. "Royalene" is a registered trademark of Uniroyal Chemical Company.

Major uses of EPDM include automotive sponge, single-ply roofing membranes, motive and appliance hoses, specialty tire and tube applications, impact modifiers for thermoplastic olefins as well as a variety of molded rubber products.

Existing European Enichem production facilities will be converted and expanded to produce the EPDM. Start-up is planned for early 1988 with initial capacity comparable with other major producers. The marketing efforts of the joint venture will be supported with technical service laboratories in Europe.

Biologics Rules Proposed by USDA

Department of Agriculture is proposing to establish rules for state approval of experimental veterinary biologics. The rules will allow state approval of experimental veterinary biologics shipped within the state where they are produced or out of the country.

The proposal establishes the criteria for accepting a state licensing program for veterinary biological products and manufacturers. A state would be required to identify each manufacturer and each product to be licensed by the state, and to provide a system of review and oversight.

"Recent amendments to the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act require federal and state approval before veterinary biologics researchers and license applicants can ship experimental veterinary biologics intrastate or out of the country," says Bert W. Hawkins, administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"Prior to these amendments, experimental veterinary biologics in many cases could be shipped intrastate or exported without being licensed or approved by either a state or USDA," he says.

Bristol-Myers Granted Motion

Bristol-Myers Company says that a motion by McNeilab, Inc., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, to set aside a Federal judge's earlier decision in favor of Bristol-Myers has been denied in the US District Court in Philadelphia.

In his written order, Judge Clifford Scott Green also granted Bristol-Myers company's motion to dismiss McNeilab's amended and supplemental complaint.

Judge Green had entered a decision on September 8, 1986, ruling in favor of Bristol-Myers Company in a lawsuit brought by McNeilab challenging advertising of the superiority of two "Nuprin" tablets over "Extra Strength Tylenol." McNeilab manufactures "Extra Strength Tylenol." Following a trial on the merits in August, the court found that McNeilab had not demonstrated that the Nuprin commercial was false or misleading and entered final judgment in favor of Bristol-Myers Company, dismissing the lawsuit.

In his earlier September 8 dismissal of the lawsuit brought by McNeilab, Judge Green said, "Because I find that two tablets is one of the authorized doses of Nuprin, I conclude that neither the Lanham Act nor the common law is violated by the commercial pointing out the superiority of Nuprin when taken in an authorized dose of two tablets."

Eastman Kodak Picks Headquarters

Eastman Kodak Company has selected Pennsylvania as the headquarters location for its Pharmaceuticals Division.

Kodak expects to relocate about 100 employees to the new location, which it expects

to be operational during the third quarter of 1987. Eventually, about 300 employees will occupy this interim site.

"Kodak's long-term objective is to create a pharmaceuticals business focused on prescription products, in-vivo diagnostics, and over-the-counter drugs," says Paul Baehr, general manager and vice-president of the division. "To support this effort, it is important to locate our headquarters in an environment that has become an established center for the pharmaceutical industry."

The company expects to occupy the facility at the Great Valley Corporate Center on an interim basis. Program expansions will require the division to construct a new permanent site with many additional employees in the greater Philadelphia area in the future.

Textile Imports Hit a New High

Imports of textiles and apparel for the first 10 months of the year hit an all-time high of 10.8 billion square yards, almost reaching the record level of textile and apparel imports for all of 1985, the American Textile Manufacturers Institute reported last week.

In figures released by the Department of Commerce, imports of textiles and apparel from January through October increased 19 percent over the same period last year. Imports of textiles alone increased 24 percent during this time.

In October, textile and apparel imports reached 996 million square yards, a 7.5 percent increase over October 1985. This is the highest import level for the month of October in history.

The textile and apparel trade deficit for the first 10 months of the year reached another record level of \$17.8 billion. This is a 18.7 percent increase over the same period in 1985.

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PERFUMES & FLAVORINGS

Citronella Oil Prices Increase As Availability, Imports Drop

Citronella oil prices firmed last week in light of decreased availability and estimates that material production will remain low in the near future. Consumption continues unabated, sources report, and a tighter market is predicted.

Spot prices for Chinese, Indonesian and South American citronella oil increased 10 cents to 20 cents per pound last week to \$2.70 per pound, responding to greater increases for shipping prices. Quotes on current shipping prices range from \$5.50 per kilo, cost and freight New York, for South American and Chinese material to \$5.75 per kilo from resellers in Hong Kong and London.

"The biggest reason," says an essential oils broker, "seems to be the shortage out of China." An importer agrees, citing reports that Chinese farmers switched crops in the last year. "Local demand in China and low prices have caused farmers to leave citronella oil alone and plant higher yield items like pepper and cotton."

The oils broker also regards Chinese demand a factor in the international citronella oil pricing. "They are so low on material they must be consuming it internally because they had to renege on some contracts." Another broker says he knows of no such breaching of contracts but that less offers are coming from China. "Offers from China are so scarce they're almost impossible to get."

Another indication of lessening availability says one broker, is the low-volume level at which transactions have been made. "Sales have been done at very low levels, a rate of only 5 or 10 tons per purchase."

INDONESIAN CITRONELLA
Indonesian, or Javan, citronella oil has also been encountering problems in the US, according to industry sources, unrelated to the Chinese material but compounding the tightness of the citronella oil market.

Working against Javan citronella oil is the fact that it is already higher priced than the Chinese, South American or Ceylonese materials, causing it to be released to other countries rather than the US (CMR, 10/8/86, pg. 31). Also, according to an essential oils broker, "there has been some speculation that there's more water than normal in the Javan oil."

Another broker denies that water levels are above normal: "Since it is steam distilled, you always have a water content, but it has not varied to any great degree." Regardless of difference of opinion, he explains, offers are becoming so rare that any citronella oil on the market gets snapped up. "People are buying whatever they can get their hands on so they can run their businesses."

Imports in September, 1986 reflect the in-

creasingly restricted availability: 142,140 pounds compared to an August total of 270,605 pounds.

Sources are in agreement that a continued lessening of availability can have an impact as early as the first quarter of 1987. Considering citronella oil is one of the largest volume essential oils with applications from pesticides to feedstocks for other essential oils,

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Alpiste, Honduras, 2c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Chinese, 10-15c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Javan, 15c. per lb.
Citronella oil, South American, 45c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, 1987 delivered, 7-9c. per lb.
Eucalyptus citriodora, Chinese, 10c. per lb.
Lemon leaves, Turkish semi-select, 25c. per lb.
Litsea cubeba oil, 40c. per kilo
Oregano, Mediterranean, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, Muntok white, 3c. per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Cardamom, decorticated 10c. per lb.
Casala, Indonesian A-C, 2-7c. per lb.
Casala oil, Chinese 85%, \$7-96 per kilo
Cloves, Madagascan/Brazilian, 5c. per lb.
Cloves, delivered, 2-10c. per lb.

PERFUMES INDEX

The Perfumes & Flavorings Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each supplied in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986 71.00
Nov. 21, 1986 71.00
Oct. 31, 1986 71.00
Nov. 29, 1985 71.00

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

"inventories could be depleted relatively soon," says one source.
"Since fewer and fewer offers are being made," says an essential oils importer, "it remains to be seen whether availability will be able to meet demand in 1987, but the indicators suggest citronella oil will be very tight."

ESSENTIAL OILS

CASSIA OIL — Cassia oil shipping prices experienced further weakening last week in the wake of reports that Chinese supplies far outweigh current demand. Prices dropped from \$41 to \$43 per kilo cost and freight, New York to \$34 per kilo same basis.
Large inventories are still in evidence, ac-

ESSENTIAL OIL IMPORTS: SEPTEMBER

SELECTIVE STATISTICS FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

	SEPT. '85	AUG. '86	YR TO DATE	SEPT. '85
Bergamot..... lbs.	9,178	10,198	82,140	9,883
Bitter Almond..... lbs.	1,441	—	9,654	74,391
Cassia..... lbs.	4,905	28,118	30,084	2,484
Cedarleaf..... lbs.	4,558	8,000	20,378	6,886
Cinnamon..... lbs.	22,057	—	74,789	202,510
Citronella..... lbs.	142,140	270,605	1,058,698	81,941
Clove..... lbs.	883,423	123,185	990,417	—
Commint..... lbs.	18,204	8,424	175,986	28,407
Eucalyptus..... lbs.	88,739	74,074	501,238	8,851
Geranium..... lbs.	6,418	6,890	87,378	37,341
Grapefruit..... lbs.	27,884	388	143,758	10,381
Lavender..... lbs.	13,181	10,547	111,594	198,381
Lemon..... lbs.	124,876	88,408	1,438,715	198,381
Lemongrass..... lbs.	35,157	24,000	121,912	184,515
Neroli..... lbs.	82,014	132,883	868,322	34
Nutmeg..... lbs.	65	97	288,087	1,028,697
Orange..... lbs.	33,895	30,775	5,511,600	81
Orris..... lbs.	322,482	242,728	2,108	—
Peppercorn..... lbs.	54	132	640,322	31,640
Peppermint..... lbs.	27,008	100,727	81,340	2,116
Patchouli..... lbs.	13,095	14,821	221,820	—
Pine Needle..... lbs.	28,837	27,858	36,118	13,313
Rose..... lbs.	13,339	1,818	77,881	—
Rosemary..... lbs.	8,830	7,268	49,438	2,771
Sandalwood..... lbs.	2,205	4,410	30,167	1,943
Thyme..... lbs.	3,681	2,446	19,818	6,191
Ylang Ylang..... lbs.	3,650	22,124	68,394	10,701
Ylang Ylang or Camanga..... lbs.	3,846	7,024	—	—

PERFUMES & FLAVORS

According to industry sources, from the 1985 sales, and this has left the Chinese offers extended without takers. "Demand has not picked up demonstrably," says an essential oils importer. "Not a lot of material is being moved." Sources anticipate the cassia oil market will soften into December but then level off as demand returns.

CINAMON BARK OIL — Sources say prices for cinnamon bark oil should firm in the next few weeks as reports of too little production are considered likely to affect production. Recent spot quotes reflect market uncertainty as some essential brokers list cinnamon bark oil (60 percent cinnamic aldehyde) anywhere from \$80 to \$150 per pound.

The monsoon season in Sri Lanka stretches from late July through September and if rainfall during this period is insufficient then production is cut back. "When the monsoon rains finally did come," says a representative of the Sri Lankan embassy, "they came very late and very weak." He adds that coconut oil production will also suffer from this dry summer.

An essential oils broker attributes the discrepancy in spot pricing for cinnamon bark oil less to anticipated shortfalls of material than to the wide range of quality on the market. "It depends on the quality," he says, "and the percentages of natural cinnamic aldehyde."

LITSEA CUBEBA OIL — Litsea cubeba oil shipping prices advanced last week for some of the same reasons citronella oil firmed. Prices went from \$4.90 per kilo cost and freight insured to over \$5.30 per kilo same basis.

"The local Chinese farmers opted out of litsea because of the low returns they had been getting," says an essential oils broker, explaining that other crops such as cotton yielded better profit margins. Another source suggests that the prices will continue to firm as the demand for litsea cubeba oil will be constant while the availability may decline.

SEEDS & SPICES

CLOVES — Spot prices for cloves from most points of origin slipped last week 5c. to 10c. per pound. Offers are reportedly being made at lower levels for 1987 delivery and the effect has been to soften the spot market. Prices for 1987 delivery had been as high as \$2.25 per pound in mid-October, but have eroded due to reports of plentiful supply to the current levels of \$1.95 per pound. Spot prices fell from \$2.30 per pound for Madagascan and Brazilian cloves last week to \$2.25 per pound. Prices for delivery in December, 1986 have declined 10c. to \$2.20 per pound.

The only cloves to remain untouched by the falling 1987 delivery prices are the Ceylonese hand-picked, which are holding steady at \$3.55 per pound.

Mobil Polystyrene

Continued from Page 3

pany had not made a formal announcement of a price increase. Arco Chemical Company also has not made a price announcement for January.

Given the tightness in the polystyrene market, many producers are looking at ways to coax more product out of their production lines. Chevron, for example, is boosting line rates at its 440-million-pound-per-year plant at Marietta, Ohio. So far, the company reports, it has increased production rates for three of the plant's eight lines.

Pias is entering an "expansion-consolidation phase" involving the expansion of its Carville, La., plant and the consolidation of its Calumet City, Ill., plant into Carville. The company's overall polystyrene capacity is expected to remain virtually unchanged, at 415 million to 420 million pounds annually.

Down, with approximately 830 million pounds of polystyrene capacity, is looking at "incremental expansions," the company says, while Polysar, which recently acquired Monomer's polystyrene business, is "at the point of trying to understand what we have," the company says. Polysar's US polystyrene

capacity now stands at an estimated 700 million pounds, with another 180 million pounds of capacity in Canada.

Huntsman plans to form a 50-50 joint venture with General Electric to complete construction and operate a new polystyrene plant in Selkirk, N.Y. Capacity figures haven't been disclosed, but Huntsman says the plant is expected to come on line in the first quarter of 1988.

Earlier this year, Arco bought an expandable polystyrene plant from Georgia-Pacific and the company is about finished with an expansion project for its "Dylark" styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer.

Most say extra capacity is needed to meet demand for polystyrene, but one of the smaller producers of the material hopes the industry is realistic about its expansion activities, noting the overcapacity troubles of the past.

While the market for polystyrene is strong now, this producer observes, extra capacity is scheduled to come on stream just when the business is likely to be in a downturn.



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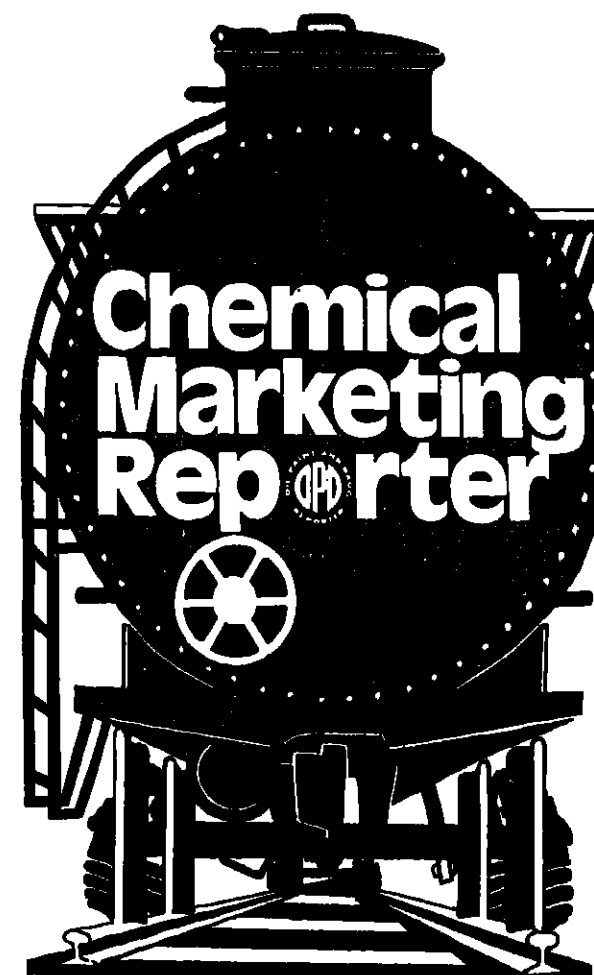
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Right-to-Know: Industry Faces Tougher Rates

If the chemical industry does not fully cooperate in implementing the community right-to-know provisions of the new superfund law, manufacturers will probably face even tougher requirements in the future, warns a congressman.

In a response to the Bhopal, India, toxic gas leak tragedy of 1984 and chemical plant leaks in this country, the new law requires large chemical makers and users to file public reports about the day-to-day release of hazardous and toxic substances from their plants during routine manufacturing.

The law also calls for better emergency

planning and response procedures to be developed following an accidental release and requires companies to file inventory forms specifying the amounts and location of hazardous chemicals at their plants.

The provisions allow for protection of trade secrets, a major industry concern, but chemical manufacturers say the right-to-know measures will be expensive and burdensome.

"If it doesn't work, there is going to be stricter regulation," Rep. Robert Wise (D-Va.), told members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

He said the final right-to-know provisions of the superfund law accommodate many industry concerns and he reminded SCAI that the measures originally approved by the House — and later dropped by the House-Senate conference — contained far more extensive reporting requirements.

"I think the more balanced side won," Rep. Wise remarked. "The (House) proponents of this amendment smelled blood and were not willing to compromise. Every dry-cleaner in my district would have been covered, or so we thought."

The House version also contained "mass balance" requirements which would have forced companies to report the amounts of chemicals they received, produced, consumed, used, stored, shipped and released into the environment.

Advocates of this measure, such as Rep. Bob Edgar (D-Pa.), and Gerry Sikoraki (D-Minn.), argued it was necessary in order to detect and closely monitor accidental leaks.

But the final version of the legislation calls for a study to determine the value of such reporting.

The House adopted the more stringent reporting requirements because it was presented as a yes or no vote on protecting public health and the environment, Rep. Wise explained. The provision was deleted by the conference committee.

If the chemical industry is perceived as being lax in complying with the new right-to-know rules, "I think you'll see some form of (mass balance requirements) back soon," Rep. Wise predicted.

Arizona, Sylvachem In a Restructuring

Arizona Chemical Company and its subsidiary, Sylvachem Corporation, have restructured sales and marketing functions. Ernest Spinner, formerly vice-president of sales, has assumed the additional responsibility of marketing.

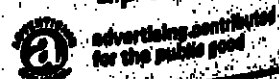
He will be responsible for worldwide sales and marketing activities for all Arizona Chemical and Sylvachem product lines, except polyamides and epoxy curing agents. Lee C. Bower has been appointed manager of EPA and polyamide businesses.

In other appointments, Charles W. Conroy has been named national sales manager of commodities, Alexander J. Conle has been appointed marketing manager of commodities, Samuel M. Berkowitz has been appointed marketing manager of adhesives and sealants, Jack W. Daniels has been appointed manager of distributor sales and Richard J. Whiteley has joined Arizona as manager of export sales.



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COATINGS & PLASTICS

PET Bottle Resin Market To Grow 20 Percent in '87

Demand for bottle grade polyethylene terephthalate (PET), a small but important part of the overall PET market, continues to grow rapidly, producers say. By the end of 1987 they are expecting overall domestic bottle resin consumption to grow by almost 20 percent, with soft drink applications, which make up about 70 percent of the total market, growing 12 percent per year for the next few years.

Last year, total bottle polymer demand was 641 million pounds; this year, demand is expected to reach over 750 million pounds.

Producers have been expanding capacity, and expect to have expansion complete by 1988. Currently, they say, US capacity is close to 1 billion pounds. One producer estimates that debottlenecking projects have actually brought the total to 1.017 billion pounds.

Eastman Chemical Products Inc. is planning to bring 125 million pounds of new capacity on line by the first quarter of 1987, which should bring its total capacity to 625 million pounds. Both Goodyear and American Hoechst are said to be planning expansions, although actual amounts have not yet been disclosed.

PRICES HOLDING STEADY

Prices for the resin have held steady at last year's levels; prices in a few of the higher end markets have firmed, but commodity grade prices have fallen slightly. One producer gives an average selling price of 52¢ per pound for standard bottle-grade resin.

Currently, the industry is said to be operating at a bottle grade total. Producers are not afraid of overcapacity developing in the long run, as new uses develop for the polymer. The resins are extremely versatile, producers report; as one market analyst says, "growth has been limited only by a lack of new product ideas."

Within the soft drink bottling market segment, the 2-liter and 16-ounce bottles dominate. Other high growth applications include chilled water and alcoholic beverage packaging. The resins are currently being used in some wine-cooler packaging applications. Polyvinyl chloride, which is being used in water packaging applications, has not been taking any significant share of the market away from PET, producers report. New food packaging applications are also being developed.

Coca-Cola has begun to test market a 12-ounce plastic "PET-tainer" can to be used in place of aluminum. Although producers are still skeptical about the success of any aluminum replacement in soft drink packaging, the cans have not yet been marketed on a large-scale basis. The "PET-tainer" project is expected to produce 100 million new cases by the end of the year.

Crystallizable PET, or CPET, is also showing great potential, producers say, particularly in oven trays, as a replacement for

coated paper and thermoset polyethylene. All producers are looking into this market, which is expected to double in size by the end of 1987, to between 40 and 50 million pounds. By 1990, producers feel this portion of the market could reach 150 million pounds.

PRIME PIGMENTS

CARBON BLACK — An article reporting Phelps Dodge's acquisition of Columbian Chemical Company, "Phelps Dodge Will Buy Carbon Black Producer," CMR, page 7, November 17, 1986, contained one error. Huber Corporation, rather than Colum-

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

COATINGS INDEX

The Coatings & Plastics Index reflects the prices of 13 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 28, 1986 306.4
Nov. 21, 1986 306.4
Dec. 1, 1986 306.4
Nov. 29, 1985 306.4

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

bian Chemicals, as stated in the article, acquired Phillips "Echoblack" plant in Orange, Texas this year. Columbian acquired Phillips' Hanover, West Germany plant, and took over its share of a "Sovaleco" plant in the UK earlier this year.

PLASTICS ADDITIVES

ANTIMONY OXIDE — Asarco Inc. has cut antimony oxide prices for the third time since June. Through October, it lowered costs for the additive by a total of 15¢ per pound. On November 24, prices were cut an additional 10¢ per pound, with high tint material listed at \$1.25 per pound, low tint at \$1.30 per pound and ultra-pure at \$1.40 per pound.

Primary producers of the additive are maintaining prices at previous levels, with high tint material listed around \$1.50 per pound. Noting that Asarco is a byproduct, rather than primary producer of Sb₂O₃, they feel that the recent price cutting has been prompted by some internal corporate marketing decision, perhaps to liquidate excess inventories of the material, a byproduct of lead ore smelting.

Although they do not plan to adjust prices, Continued on Page 34

PLASTIC RESIN SALES & OUTPUT: JUNE

SPIC'S COMMITTEE ON RESIN STATISTICS REPORTS.

	SALES AND USE (1,000 LBS)		PRODUCTION (1,000 LBS)	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
ETHERS/ETHERS RESINS:				
Epoxy resins (unmodified)	31,212	33,673	36,702	37,548
Phenolic resins	136,679	102,897	136,720	103,710
Phenolic and other tar acid resins	115,277	104,788	114,048	104,638
Alkyd resins	235,495	222,851	235,605	222,668
Alkyd resin	16,215	15,849	14,943	15,635
ACRYLIC/ACRYLATE RESINS:				
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	88,785	87,933	86,088	85,881
Polyvinyl alcohol	N/A	11,851	N/A	5,358
Polyethylene glycol	817,802	807,589	810,070	840,585
Polyethylene (density above 0.940)	817,472	840,875	887,123	885,078
Polypropylene	735,088	844,352	735,631	735,412
Polyacrylonitrile (SAN)	480,559	485,183	483,889	430,384
Polyethylene (total)	5,257	7,841	5,359	7,711
Polyethylene (total)	402,495	339,385	390,654	368,054



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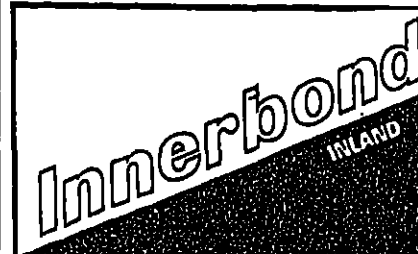


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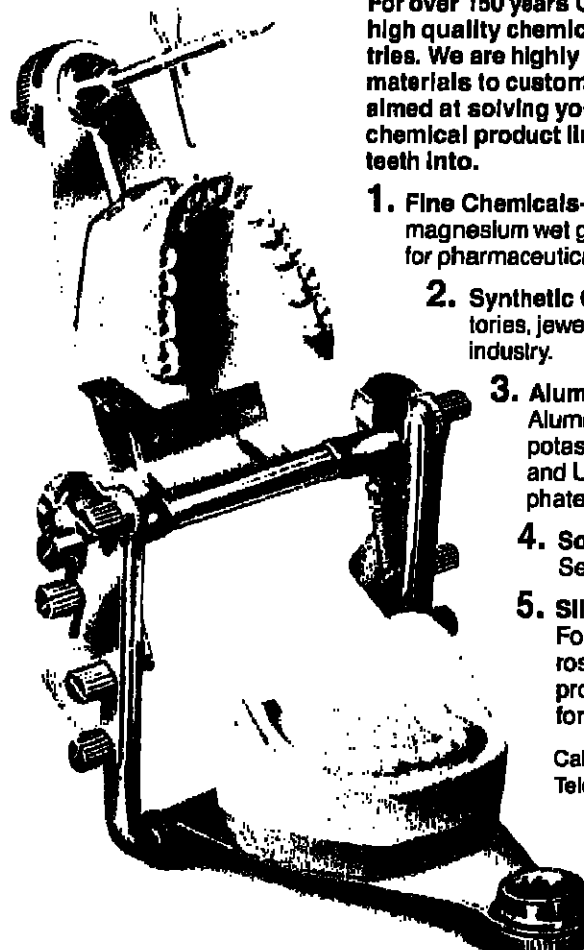
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COATINGS & PLASTICS

Continued from Page 31

producers complain that market prices have been softening gradually since June. During the first half of the year, the average market price was close to list, and high tint material stood at \$1.50 per pound. It is now selling for around \$1.40 per pound.

Part of this price erosion is a function of year-end slowdowns, they say. Finished goods imports, particularly from China, are also said to play a role in depressing prices. Producers disagree as to the extent of the Chinese import presence; one relates that imports have risen this year, while another says they have fallen slightly since last year. All agree, however, that Chinese material is having a definite impact on domestic pricing. Less imported material is coming in from the EEC, producers report, largely as a result of currency value shifts.

Off-list discounts have become the norm for high volume customers, with 5 to 10 percent discounts common, producers say.

While selling prices have eroded, raw material costs are going up. Metal raw material test prices have risen 10 percent in the past four months, and supplies, while adequate, are tight.

While one producer feels that 1986 will be a strong demand year and expects the domestic market to reach 42 to 44 million pounds this year, most feel that the 1986 market will repeat last year's lackluster performance.

Supplies of raw material from South Africa, Bolivia and China are adequate; more Chinese material is available this year, but producers say it is of questionable quality.

ORGANIC PEROXIDES — The Noury Chemicals Division of Akzo Chemie America will be raising both list and off-list prices for its lines of organic peroxide products effective January 1, the company announced last week. The 5 percent increase, needed to offset recent increases in labor, operating insurance and raw material costs, will affect prices for "Trigonox" peroxyesters and peroxyketals, "Perkadox" solid peroxydicarbonates, "Cadox" silicone pastes and dry benzoyl peroxide (BPO) formulations and "Cadel" powder grade BPO.

New prices for products purchased in quantities of 500 pounds or more are as follows: "Trigonox 29-B75," \$4.83 per pound; "Trigonox BPIC," \$7.35; "Trigonox F-C50," \$2.43; "Trigonox 97-C75," \$5.29; "Cadox TS-50," \$12.60; "Cadox BS," \$7.79; "Cadox PS," \$17.42; "Cadox BFF-50," \$2.63; "Cadox BTA," \$2.00; "Cadox BPO 78 Powder," \$9.20; "Perkadox 16," \$10.50. Prices for commodity liquid grades of BPO will not be affected.

Despite overcapacity in the BPO and methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) markets, July price increases were successful. Prices for BPO have been depressed for some time, producers explain.

Overcapacity is less of a problem in the peroxydicarbonate market; industry production is said to be running at 80 to 85 percent of capacity.

PLASTICS MATERIALS

POLYPROPYLENE — Two major producers of polypropylene will increase market prices for the resin in January. Fina Oil & Chemical Company is raising prices for all

grades of "Fina" (formerly "Dypro") polypropylene resin by 3c. per pound, effective January 1. Similarly, Himont USA will increase prices for its "Pro-Fax" resins by 1c. per pound, effective January 5.

Demand has been exceedingly strong, producers report, and there has been no falling off of export levels.

Currently, capacity utilization rates are said to range between 95 percent and 98 percent of effective total. No capacity expansions have yet been announced, although Himont recently restarted some idled capacity. Generally, producers feel there is still enough capacity on standby to handle current demand.

POLYSTYRENE — Amoco Chemical Company and Mobil Chemical Corporation will be raising prices for all grades of polystyrene by 3c. per pound, effective January 1, the companies announced last week. They join most other producers in the price initiative.

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Alcohol Reversal Is Seen Possible With New Drug

A drug that quickly reverses or prevents the intoxicating effects of alcohol is under investigation by researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health.

"We have a drug that appears to block some of the effects of ethanol," says Dr. Peter D. Suzdak, principle author of a paper to be published in the next issue of the journal *Science*.

He adds, however, that the synthetic compound neither lowers the levels of alcohol in the body nor affects other aspects of intoxication, such as respiratory depression or coma.

"The drug probably has many clinical implications," says Dr. Suzdak. "Using it, we may be able to find out what makes the alcoholic drink, the anti-inhibitory effects, anti-anxiety effects, and so on. If the compounds then blocks these reinforcing effects, we might have a drug that could be used to treat alcoholic patients."

The drug was developed in Europe by Hoffmann-La Roche as an agent to block the effects of its sedative diazepam, or "Valium." Work was halted when the company discovered other more efficient drugs for that use. Research resumed a year ago after scientists at the health institute noticed its effects on alcohol. They found that rats receiving a dose of the compound did not become intoxicated from a subsequent dose of ethanol. Also, rats given an intoxicating injection of ethanol sobered up within three minutes after getting the compound, currently known as 15-15-15.

BASF Earnings Seen Higher Now

BASF Group says third quarter earnings exceeded year earlier levels for the first time this year, but lower pricing for products, and currency fluctuations have contributed to an overall decline in the Group's sales and earnings for the first nine months of the year.

The company says its worldwide business benefited in the third quarter "from a significant turnaround" in the last summer's relationship with the US dollar and the low price of oil and gas.

However for the first nine months of the

year, sales for the BASF Group fell 5.7 percent to \$13.9 billion, while pre-tax profits dipped 12.7 percent from the first nine months of 1985 to \$966 million. Despite this the company has boosted capital expenditures by 14.5 percent in 1986 to \$781 million.

For BASF AG, the German operations of the BASF group, sales slipped 7.3 percent in the first nine months of 1986 to \$6.4 billion. Of that total, domestic sales were down 9.2 percent to \$2.4 billion, while exports from Germany slipped 6.1 percent to just under \$4 billion.

Expansions and acquisitions in North America, including the acrylic acid capacity expansion at Freeport, Tex., and the purchase of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's oil and gas business, led to a 46 percent upturn in sales and a 6 percent increase in earnings for BASF Corporation, the company says.

Waste Data Report Is Offered by EPA

Environmental Protection Agency is making available a report summarizing data on non-hazardous solid waste activities nationwide that will be the basis for its report to Congress in November 1987 on the adequacy of current Federal solid-waste landfill standards.

The report includes information on the characteristics and management practices of solid wastes, as well as of land-disposal facilities and state solid-waste regulatory programs.

Also included in the report are data on industrial non-hazardous waste and information collected from states on municipal-waste landfill capacity problems.

Revlon Throws

Continued from Page 9

ing, said that until announcement that the bid had been dropped, the company had remained confident that it could obtain commitments to finance the transaction.

Almost immediately after abandoning the pursuit of Gillette, Revlon said that it had signed a definitive agreement with Playtex Holdings, Inc. for the acquisition of the Max Factor, Almay and Halston cosmetics, fragrances and toiletries businesses for \$335 million in cash.

The transaction, which is expected to close in early December, is subject to the completion of Playtex Holdings' purchase from BCI Holdings, Inc. of its personal consumer products operations, which include the businesses being acquired by the Revlon company.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES

OXYCHEM MAKES
OXYCHEM GRADE



OxyChem

An Index of weekly chemical market reports is on the back cover.

Alumina, activated, gran., 100-lb. bags, 40.000- ϕ , min. c.i., works	821.00	
calcined, bulk, same basis	384.00	
100-lb. bags, same basis	100.00	
hydrated, white, bulk, same basis	190.00	
100-lb. bags, same basis	224.00	
Aluminum acetate, basic, drms, i.c.i., works	3.25	
Aluminum chloride, hydrated, solid, 800 lbs. c.i., works		
tri. aquad.	.53	
bulk, same basis	.48	
semi-bulk bins, same basis	.52	
Aluminum chlorides, congl., solid, 95 lb. c.i., works	12.00	
rat. drms, c.i., works	15.00	
non-rat. drms, same basis	100 lbs.	
Aluminum formate, dibasic, liq. 8%	20.00	
Al ₂ O ₃ 100-lb. works		
Aluminum hydroxide (see Alumina, hydrated)		
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, gel, NF, 75-100 mesh, c.i., 1-lb. works	2.75	3.65
Aluminum metal, 99.94% or more, 50-lb. bags, 30.000- ϕ , lots		
alib.	.78	
Aluminum oxide amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)		
Aluminum paste, leafing grade, std. lining, 2,400 lb. lots, drms	1.40	
lining, extra-fine, same basis	1.98	2.15
Aluminum phthalosulfonate, purifi., 100- lb. drms, 1-lb.	6.48	
Aluminum powder, leafing grade, std. lining, 2,400 lb. lots	3.17	
extra fine, same basis	4.04	
Aluminum stearate, bags, c.i.	1.25	1.35
Aluminum sulfate, congl., grd., 100 lb. bags, c.i., works		
basis 77% Al ₂ O ₃ , East & Gulf Coasts	205.00	-
West Coast	220.80	-
liq. tanks, N.E. same basis	146.00	-
iron-free, dry, bags, c.i.		
100-lb. bags	300.00	
liq. tanks, same basis	228.00	285.00
Aluminum sulfate, USP, gran., drms 1b	-	337
Alumofloc, USP drms., 20,000 lb. c.i., works	2.12	
tech. 1-lb., same basis	1.88	
p-Aminobenzoic acid, 1,000 lbs. or more, c.i., works	9.80	10.15
2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol 14,000 lbs. or more, 1-lb. std. b.	5.79	
Aminoethyl ethanolate, tanks, tri. collect.	1.35%	
N-Aminoethyl piperazine, tanks, 10-lb., tri. collect.	1.05	
2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol 1-lb. f.o.b. works	1.82	

incl./included	o./ortho	secs./seconds
indust./industrial	ord./ordinary	sp./specific gravity
kg/s./kgs	oz./ounce	sp./viscosity
l./leavo	P/phosphorus	soft./softness
l./leaved	p./para	std./standard
l./less carload	pas./Pacific	syn./synthetic
li./less truckload	p./proof	tanke./railroad tankcase
li./liquid	phos./phosphate	tech./technical
m./meta	photo./photographic	test./test
m.s.p./mixed aniline	pkg./packages	ton./tonnage
m.s.p./m.s.	pow./powdered	ton./refers to short ton
m.s.p./m.s.	prop./propelated	of 2,000 pounds
m.s.p./m.s.	prod./producer	TV/television volume
m.s.p./m.s.	pt./point	volume
mfr./manufacturer	pub./published	tw./tankwages
min./minimum	purif./purified	
moit./moisten	radial./radially	Used United States
m.p./melting point	red./refined	Phosphorus
N/nitrogen	ref./refractory	
n./normal	result./resulted	vis./viscosity
nat./natural	ret./returnable	Vinyl./vinyl varnish
neut./neutral	SG/specially denatured	& painters
NF/National Formulary	a.s./single distilled	W/West
no./number	SE/Southeast	ware./warehouse
Non./nominal	sec./secondary	W./water-white

percent of 2,000 pounds of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The basic constituent multiplied by the unit-ton price shown in Chemical Manufacturers Association's 1960 Price Book.

[illegible][illegible]

Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 30%+ bgs., c.l. works	237.00	-
bulk, c.l. works	120	192.00
tech., pentahydrate, gran. 98%+ bgs., c.l. works	285.00	-
bulk, c.l. works	220.00	-
Borax, (See Sodium borate)		
Boric acid, tech., gran. 98.5% bgs., c.l. works	614.00	-
bulk, c.l. works	569.00	-
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cys., works	3.80	-
Boron trifluoride, 80-lb. cys., 1.0-b. works	4.03	-
bulk, same basis	3.47	-
Boron trifluoride, etherate, 500-lb. d.t. 1.0-b. works	2.35	-
phenolate, 500-lb. dms. 1.1, same basis	1.65	-
Bromine, dms., 1.1, works	.87	-
bulk, 45,000-lb. min. works	33	3
purif., dms.	75	-
Dromine divd. prices for dms. and bulk shipped W. of Rock- 1c. per lb. higher. Bulk 1.1 prices 1c. to 2 1/2c. per higher for 30,000-lb. min. and 4c. to 5 1/2c. per higher for 15,000-lb. min.		
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Midland	1.12	-
Butadiene, tanks, f.o.b.	1.12 1/2	1
1,4-Butanediol, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald.	.80	-
bulk, same basis	.28	-
Butene-1, tanks, f.o.b. works	2.8	2
n-Butyl acetate, tanks, 1.0-b. works	55 1/2	-
n-Butyl acrylate, tanks, frt. add. E. I.	.89	-
n-Butyl alcohol, syn. ferment, tanks, frt. add.	.34	-
sec-Butyl alcohol, syn. tanks, divd.	.365	-
tert-Butyl alcohol, syn., tanks, divd. E.	.70	-
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)		
Butyl benzyl phthalate, tanks, frt. add.	.59	-
Butyl chloride, tanks, works	.98	1.0
Butyl cyclohexyl phthalate, tanks, divd.	.74	-
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., 1.1, works	1.85	-
Butyl isodecyl phthalate, tanks, divd.	.35	-
n-Butyl lactate, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.58	-
n-Butylthiolane, 15% soln., 1,000-lb. lots or more cys., 100% basis, divd.	15.45	-
tanks, 3,000-lb. min., 100% basis, divd.	14.75	-
Butyl methacrylate, tanks, frt. equald.	.88	-
Butyl octyl phthalate, tanks, divd. E.	.40	4
Butyl octyl aist. dms., c.l.	.70	8
Butyls	.80	7
p-tert-Butylphenol, tanks works	.70	-
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)		
Butyl stearate cosmetic, dms., 77 dms. 91	91	90
tanks	92	-
Butyl stearate tech., 1.1	60	6
	55	5
Butyltin (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamines)		
tert-Butylamine, dms., 1.1, f.o.b. tanks, same basis	1.31	-
	1.17	-
Butyldiol hydroxyacetone, food grade, dms.	8.80	8.8
Butyldiol hydroxytoluene, food feed grades, c.l., 1.1, bgs. divd. 1.1	127	1.4
tech., bgs., c.l., 1.1, divd.	1.25	1.3
1,3-Butylene glycol, tanks, divd.	.72	-
Butyrolactone, tanks, frt. add.	29 1/2	3
Butyric acid, tanks, frt. add.	44 1/2	-
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)		
Butyric octano, tanks, f.o.b. plant	1.20	-
n-Butyrylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	.93	-
tanks, divd.	.54	-

Cadmium chloride, purif. cryst., 100-lb. drum, f.l. works, , lb.	3.73	-
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	Calcium carbide, std., generator size, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	402.00	-
	Calcium carbonate, pulverized, 99.9 mesh, bgs., bulk, f.o.b. works.....	46.00	-
	72% solids, 54% solids, same basis.....	87.00	100.00
	stuffs, acid, same basis.....	108.27	-
	quicklime, gran. ind., bulk work.....	100.93	-
	Calcium carbonate, coated, bgs., c.i. works.....	.0830	-
	Calcium carbonate, precip., bgs., d.i.l.....	385.00	445.00
	Calcium carbonate precip., anhyd, bgs., c.i. works.....	110.00	150.00
	precip. dense, bgs., c.i., surface treated, bgs., c.i., works.....	265.00	-
	ultrafine, U.S.P., bgs., c.i. works.....	217.00	226.00
	Calcium chloride, conc., reg. grade, 70% 80%, flake, bulk, c.i., works.....	153.00	-
	100-lb. bgs., c.i., same basis.....	198.00	-
	anhyd., 94-97%, flake, bulk, c.i., same basis.....	217.00	-
	80-lb. bgs., c.i., same basis.....	276.00	-
	brining grade, 80-lb. bgs.....	285.00	-
	Calcium chloride, liq., 100 percent basic, t.c., t.l. barge.....	98.75	-
	45% same basis.....	118.00	-
	Calcium chloride, U.S.P., gran., 225-lb. dms., t.l., frt. equid.....	.90	-
	Calcium citrate, purif., 200-lb. c.i., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works.....	3.82	-
	Calcium cyanamide, indust., anhyd, dms., works.....	400.00	450.00
	Calcium gluconate, U.S.P. powd., t.l. lb.....	1.80	-
	Calcium hydride, U.S.P., dms., 25-1,000-lb. lots, works.....	10.80	13.00
	Calcium hypophosphite, 100-lb. truckload ship't. E. of Rockies.....	92.40	-
	Calcium hypophosphite, dms., bulk, 500 kilos or more.....	13.75	14.00
	Calcium iodate, FCC grade, f.o.b. works.....	5.60	-
	Calcium iodide, 50-kilo dms., f.o.b. works.....	23.85	25.00
	Calcium lactate, NF, powd., pentahydrate, dms., 24,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works.....	2.00	-
	NF, gran., trinaryate, same basis, lb.....	2.10	-
	Calcium lactate, dried grade, same basis.....	2.80	-
	Calcium naphenate, liq., 4% Ca., c.i., f.o.b. plant, E. of Rockies.....	.85	-
	d-Calcium panthothenate, USP, 100-500-kilo lots.....	12.50	-
	di-Calcium panthothenate, feed grade, f.o.b. frt. aid., 250 kilos or more.....	8.00	-
	di-Calcium panthothenate, calcium choline complex, feed grade, 100-600 grams per lb., f.o.b., frt. aid., 500 lbs. or more.....	2.75	-
	Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18.4% P. bulk, c.i., t.l., f.o.b. works.....	228.00	-
	Calcium phosphate, dibasic, chryndrate, U.S.P., bgs., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equid.....	62.50	-
	anhyd., U.S.P., same basis.....	71.75	-
	dense grade, same basis, 100 lbs.....	49.90	-
	Calcium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate, food grade, bgs., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equid.....	50.80	-
	anhyd., food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.....	54.95	-
	tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.i., frt. equid.....	62.50	-
	Calcium propionate, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more f.o.b. frt. aid.....	.50	-
	Calcium stearate, hydrous, c.i., works.....	.07	-
	Calcium stearate, palm grade (see Wollastonite), Calomel, NF, mid. powd., 100-lb. dms.,	8.50	-

CHEMICAL PRICES			
WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986			
Carbon black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works,	lb.	240	25
bags, c.i. works	lb.	270	25
Intermediate-superabrasion (ISAF)	lb.	25	-
bags, c.i. works	lb.	28	-
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i., works	lb.	31	-
bags, c.i. works	lb.	4060	-
semi-reinforcing (SBR), bulk, c.i., works	lb.	210	-
bags, c.i. works	lb.	240	-
Carbon black, thermal, medium, bags, c.i. works	lb.	30	30
bulk, c.i. works	lb.	32	34
Carbon black of, berge, f.o.b. Gulf refineries	lb.	10.50	12.60
f.o.b. W. coast refineries	lb.	10.60	12.60
Carbon disulfide, c.i., f.o.b. works	ton	420.00	-
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, bulk, c.i., f.i. ind.	lb.	36	-
tech. dms. c.i., f.i. ind.	lb.	31	-
tank transport (min. 4,000 gals.) f.i. ind.	lb.	24	-
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).	lb.	60.00	-
Cardamom of, NF, lots	lb.	2.90	-
Cardamoms, decent, Guatemalan, bags, green, Guatemalan, bags	lb.	5.75	7.50
Cemine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. tote or more, divd.	lb.	135.00	140.00
Carnauba wax, Pirarayua, No. 1, low, bags, ton lots	lb.	1.95	2.05
Ceara, No. 1, yellow, bags, ton lots	lb.	1.75	1.90
c.i. works	lb.	1.55	1.65
Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, centrifuged, bags, ton lots	lb.	1.10	-
North Country No. 3, refined, bags, ton lots	lb.	1.30	1.45
Powdered carnuba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 20c. per lb. higher	lb.	40.75	-
c-Carotene, vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 units per gram, 33 lbs. or more	lb.	32.75	-
c-Carotene, lit. in vegetable oil, 500,000 units per gram, 33 lbs. or more	lb.	40.75	-
c-Carotene, dry beads, 10% 167,000 units per gram 50-lb. cns	lb.	28.85	-
c-Carotene, 25-lb. dms, syn.	lb.	48.00	-
c-Carotene, 5-lb. dms, syn.	lb.	7.00	7.25
Castoreo sagrado bags, 45-lb. cns	lb.	1.00	-
Caster oil, acid-pracip, gr. 30-mesh, Australian, edible, same basis c.i.f.	lb.	1.45	-
Australian, indust. same basis c.i.f.	lb.	1.365	-
Casearia acid, 303 mol. wt., dms, f.i. ind., 100% basis	lb.	3.70	-
Caselle, Korinji "A" bags	lb.	108	120
"B" bags	lb.	95	100
Castor oil, Chinese, 45-lb. cns	lb.	18.60	-
Castor oil, raw, No. 1, Braz. tanks	lb.	32	34
USP 5-9 dms	lb.	74	-
dehydr. 5-9 dms	lb.	78	-
blown, 5-9 dms	lb.	75	-
dried, bonded, tanks	lb.	74	-
dried, unbonded, tanks	lb.	65	-
Castor oil, acids defatted, dms. lb. nitrogenated	lb.	1.10	-
c.i. works	lb.	79 1/2	83
f.o.b., Miami, Fla.	ton	154.00	-
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	18.00	35.00
syn. cns	lb.	11.00	-
Catchol, CP, 45-lb. cns	lb.	18.60	-
castor oil, f.o.b.	lb.	7.93	-
tech. bags, U.S. same basis	lb.	3.71	-

Carbon black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	240	26
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	270	26
Intermediate super-abrasion (ISAF).	lb.	25	-
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	28	-
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	31	-
bags, works.	lb.	4060	-
semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	210	-
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	240	-
Carbon black, thermally treated, bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	30	30
bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	32	30
Carbon black oil, barge, f.o.b. Gulf region.	10.50	12.50	
f.o.b. W. coast, Gulf region.	10.50	12.50	
Carbon disulfide, t.c., f.o.b. buyers (on Carbon tetrachloride, CFC, consuma)	420.00	-	-
tech. dms., c.i. Int. edis.	lb.	36	-
tech. dms., c.i. Int. edis.	lb.	31	-
tank transport (min. 4,000 gals.)	lb.	24	-
Int. edis.	lb.	24	-
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMO).	lb.	80.00	-
Cardamom, C.F.M.	lb.	6.90	-
Cardamom, decent, Guatemalan, lb.	2.50	-	-
green, Guatemalan, bags.	lb.	6.75	7.50
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. tote	135.00	140.00	-
Carmines, 100-lb. tote.	lb.	-	-
Carmines wax, Parashyia, No. 1, low, bags, ton lots.	lb.	1.95	2.05
Cassa, No. 1, yellow, bags, ton lots.	lb.	1.75	1.90
North Country, No. 2, refined, ton lots.	lb.	1.55	1.65
Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, centrifuged, bags, ton lots.	lb.	1.10	-
North Country No. 3, refined, bags, ton lots.	lb.	1.30	1.45
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 20c. per lb. higher.	lb.	-	-
Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid, 20c. per lb. higher.	lb.	-	-
Carotene, 100% pure, 400,000 units per gram, 33 lbs. or more, lb.	32.75	-	-
Carotene, 10% in vegetable oil, 500,000 units per gram, 33 lbs. or more, lb.	40.75	-	-
Carotene, dry beads, 10%, 167,000 units per gram 50-lb. cns. lb.	28.85	-	-
d-Carvone, 25-lb. dms., syn.	lb.	46.00	-
d-Carvone, 25-lb. dms., syn.	lb.	7.00	7.25
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk.	lb.	1.00	-
Cashmere, acid-precip., grd., 30-mesh, Australian, edis.	lb.	-	-
same basic c.i. Int. edis.	lb.	1.45	-
Australian, Indust., same basic, c.i. Int. edis.	lb.	1.365	-
Cassia, acid, 303 mol. wt., dms., Int. edis., 100% basic.	lb.	3.70	20
Cassia, Korintj, 100% basic.	lb.	1.08	-
"B" bags.	lb.	9.5	100
Cassia oil, China, dms.	lb.	18.50	-
Castor oil, raw, No. 1, Braz. tanks.	lb.	32	34
16F, 25-lb. dms.	lb.	7.4	-
red, dead, 5-9 dms.	lb.	7.8	-
blown, 5-9 dms.	lb.	7.5	-
dehydrated, bodied, tanks.	lb.	7.4	-
dehydrated, bodied, tanks.	lb.	8.5	-
Castor oil, acid dehydrated, dms.	lb.	1.10	-
nonoleic acid.	lb.	75%	83
Castor pomace, bags, container load, f.o.b. Miami, Fla.	154.00	-	-
Castorums, 25-lb. dms.	lb.	18.00	35.00
syn. dms.	lb.	11.00	-
Catechol, CP, 45-lb. dms., 50-230 dms., f.o.b. buyers.	lb.	7.93	-
tech. bags, 1 lb. sample.	lb.	3.71	-
Caustic soda (see Potash, caustic).	lb.	-	-
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).	lb.	-	-
Cedaret oil, dms.	lb.	17.50	-
Cedrol, prime dms.	lb.	2.60	-
Virginia.	lb.	4.75	-
Cedrol, prime dms.	lb.	5.25	-
Cedryl acetate, dist., dms.	lb.	4.25	5.30
Cedryl acetate, India, dms.	lb.	5.25	-
Celery seed oil.	lb.	37.00	-
Celery acetate, powd., bags, 1 lb. dms.	lb.	1.30	-
Celutose acetate butyrate, 17% butyl content, bags, 1 lb. dms.	lb.	1.75	-
38% butyl content, bags, dms.	lb.	1.98	-
50% butyl content, bags, dms.	lb.	1.81	-
55% butyl content, bags, dms.	lb.	1.63	-
Celutose gum, pure, high vis., bags, 24,000-lb. tote or more works.	lb.	1.60	1.70
std., low or medium vis., bags, c.i., 1 lb. f.o.b. Hopeval, Va.	lb.	1.60	1.80
Ceum concolorata, C80, 80 lbs.	lb.	1.35	-
77% Ceum 80% CeO ₂ , dms.	lb.	5.40	-
works.	lb.	4.20	1.80
77% CeO ₂ , dms., works.	lb.	4.20	1.80
Ceum oxide, optical grade, bags, 50-lb. tote or more works.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Ceum oxide, 80% CeO ₂ , dms.	lb.	5.85%	1.27
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).	lb.	-	-
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs., lb.	4.25	4.80	-
Chamomile, 100-lb. tote.	lb.	4.94	-
Egyptian, white, 100-lb. tote.	lb.	3.00	-
Chamomile oil, blue, Egyptian, blue, Hungarian.	lb.	545.00	-
Chenopodium oil, NF, cs.	lb.	370.90	-
Chenopodium oil, NF, cs.	lb.	15.00	-
Chenopodium oil, NF, cs.	lb.	13.50	-
Chili (see Pepper, red).	lb.	-	-
Chloranil anhydride, tech., dms., 1 lb. works.	lb.	1.30	-
Chlorinated paraffin, 40-45% chlorine, bulk, dist., Zone 1.	lb.	45	48
60% chlorine, same basic.	lb.	46	47
60% chlorine, same basic.	lb.	46%	48

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

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Potassium bicarbonate, gran., 400-lb. dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	.48	-
Potassium bifluoride, tech., dms., t.l. works, frt. equal.....	.45	.49
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powder, bgs.....	.90	1.20
Potassium boroborate, 100-lb. works.....	18.00	20.00
Potassium bromate, gran., powder, 200-lb. dms., c.i., f.o.b. works.....	1.06	-
Potassium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.i., f.o.b. works.....	1.12	-
Potassium carbonate, liq., 47% K ₂ CO ₃ , tanks, l.w., works.....	14.80	-
dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	20.95	-
calcined, 99-100% K ₂ CO ₃ , hopper cars or trucks.....	32.50	-
100 lbs. bgs., c.i., t.l. works.....	35.20	-
drums.....	35.40	-
Potassium carbonate, purif., 400-lb. dms., 5-dm. lots, c.i. works.....	.40	.46
Potassium chlorate, crabs, dms., t.l. works.....	.14%	-
powd., dms., c.i. works.....	.30	-
purif., gran., 625-dm. lots, c.i. shipping point.....	.40	-
Potassium chlorate, chemical grade, 99.95% KCl, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	105.00	-
USP cryat. dms.....	1.12	-
USP gran., dms.....	.87	-
USP powd., dms.....	.87	-
Potassium chlorate, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).	-	-
Potassium chromate, purif., cryat., dms., works.....	.57	-
Potassium chromate, NF, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equal.....	.93%	-
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. works, l.b. (see Potassium dichromate) (see Potassium bisulfate).....	1.32	-
Potassium fluoroborate, tech., dms., t.l. works, frt. equal.....	1.40	1.42
Potassium fluoride, anhyd., dms., t.l. works.....	1.88	-
Potassium gluconate, dms., t.l. works.....	1.45	-
Price W. of Denver 4c. per lb. higher.	-	-
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, 300-lb. dms., 800 lbs. or more frt. equal.....	2.10	-
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).	-	-
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equal.....	1.31	1.33
Potassium iodide, USP, cryat., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, dms., t.l. ACS grade fluobid.....	10.72	12.99
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, std., bgs, works.....	69.00	-
ton base with K ₂ SO ₄ 100%.....	67.00	-
MgSO ₄ bulk, works.....	.44	-
Potassium metabisulfate, gran., dms. t.l. works.....	52.00	53.00
Potassium muriate, 60-82.4% min. K ₂ O std., bgs, c.i., t.l. frt. equal.....	53.50	54.50
Canada, 100-lb. lots, f.o.b. Sask.....	56.50	58.00
Sask.....	56.50	59.50
Potassium nitrate, frt. grade, std., 50-ton c.i., dtd. SE.....	267.00	274.00
prilled.....	277.00	284.00
ton tech., gran., bgs, c.i., min. 90% dtd.....	470.00	-
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powder, 300-lb. dms., frt. equal.....	2.54	-
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs, c.i., works.....	1.01	-
dms., same basis.....	1.06	-
Potassium pentaborate powder 15c. per lb. higher.....	.78	-
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.i., works.....	1.09	-
Potassium permanganate, fine flow-ing, bulk, hopper trucks, 50-kgs. lots, same basis.....	1.20	-
150-kgs. lots, same basis.....	1.17	-
Potassium permanganate, USP, 50-lb. kgs., works, c.i., t.l. works.....	1.38	-
Potassium persulfate, 228-lb. dms., 24,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. plant.....	78.80	-
cvt. same basis.....	72.50	-
Potassium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, bgs., c.i., t.l. works, E. frt. equal.....	63.75	64.00
bulb, bulk, 100-lb. lots.....	49.00	49.50
Potassium sulfate, USP, gran., 100-lb. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works frt. alid.....	1.52	-
USP, powder, 300-lb. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis.....	1.42	-
Potassium sulfate, soln., 28-30.2 Be., 2.5 ratio, t.e., t.t. works.....	18.80	-
dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	26.90	-
Potassium sulfate, 40-40.5 Be., 2.5 ratio, t.e., t.t. works.....	25.05	-
40-40.5 Be., 2.1 ratio, dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	32.05	-
Potassium sulfate, electronics grade, 30-30.4 Be., 2-2.2 ratio, dms., t.t. works.....	28.10	-
dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	33.10	-
acid or glass, 2.15 ratio, dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	63.30	-
acid or glass, 2.5 ratio, dms., c.i., t.l. works.....	46.85	-
"Ratio" indicates percentages by weight of SiO ₂ divided by percentage by weight of K ₂ O.....	-	-
Potassium silicoborate, bgs., c.i., t.l. frt. equal.....	.11%	.16
Potassium-sodium tetraborate, NF, gran. or powder, dms.....	.80	1.20
Potassium sorbate, t.l. dms., dtd., lb. Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alid.....	2.50	3.10
Potassium sulfate, acid, frt. alid, min. 50% K ₂ O std., bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	N.A.	-
Potassium sulfate, gran., purif., 400-lb. lots.....	160.00	160.00
Potassium tetraborate, gran., bgs., c.i. works.....	-	-
dms., same basis.....	1.10	-
Potassium tetraborate powder 15c. per lb. higher.....	1.16	-
Potassium tetraborate, USP, cryat., 228-lb. dms., t.l. works.....	.48	-
tech. cryat., dms., t.l. works.....	.42	-
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.i. equal.....	.7	-
Potassium-titanium sulfate, tech., dms., t.l. works, frt. equal.....	.71%	-
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, tech., dms., t.l. works, frt. equal.....	1.24	1.29
Prednisone USP, dms., 5 kilos or more.....	.78	-
Prednisolone acetate, USP, dms., 5 kilos or more.....	1.03	-
Prednisolone, anhyd., USP, dms., 5 kilos or more.....	1.12	-
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alid.....	1.12	-
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampute grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alid.....	4.85	5.70
Propionamide, tanks, f.o.b.35%	-
Propionic acid, synt., 100-lb. lots, E.....	.33%	3.4%
n-Propyl acetate, tanks, dtd.....	.53%	-
n-Propyl acetate, tanks, dtd.....	.42	.44
n-Propyl acetate, tanks, 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, dtd.....	11.50	-
n-Propyl-hydroxybenzoate, USP, 500 kilos.....	10.80	-
tech., 500 kilos.....	10.38	-
Propyl alcohol (see	-	-

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Sodium bicarbonate, USP, powd., reg. grade, bgs., c.l., 11, works, 1 lb. equivalent.....	100 lbs.	17.05
coarse, same basis.....	100 lbs.	18.05
fine, same basis.....	100 lbs.	17.20
gran, same basis.....	100 lbs.	17.85
gran, fine, same basis.....	100 lbs.	17.60
Sodium bitartrate, gran, bgs., c.l., 11, works, East.....	100 lbs.	.57
Sodium bitartrate, 400-lb. cts., 11, reg. equivd.....	100 lbs.	.78
100-lb. bgs., c.l., same basis.....	100 lbs.	.78
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	175.00
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	13.00
Sodium bisulfate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., 11, works, East.....	100 lbs.	28.50
works, West.....	100 lbs.	32.00
Sodium bisulfate, soln, 38%, bulk, 100% basis, work.....	100 lbs.	20.80
soln, 100%, bulk, works, West 100% basis, photographic grade, 43% soln, works.....	100 lbs.	21.90
Sodium borate, NF, gran, bgs., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	.51
powd., same basis.....	100 lbs.	.52
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., 1000-5000 lbs. works.....	100 lbs.	19.88
Sodium borosulfate, bulk, 200-lb. cts., 12% NaBH ₄ , 100% basis, 3000 gal. tank wagon, works.....	100 lbs.	17.45
Sodium bromide, 99%, gran, 400-lb. cts., f.o.b. works.....	100 lbs.	1.04
Sodium carbate, bulk, c.l., 11, works, c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	284.00
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrate, bgs., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	392.00
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose, 100% (CMC).....	100 lbs.	10.00
Sodium chlorate, crystal, bulk, c.l., 11, delivered, N.E.....	100 lbs.	33.00
Sodium chlorate, S.E.....	100 lbs.	335.00
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 450-lb. dms., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	.27
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Sall.).....	100 lbs.	.29
Sodium chloride, USP, gran, bgs., ..	100 lbs.	.17
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	.87
Sodium chromate anhyd., dms., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	.84
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	1.95
Sodium citrate, gran, 200-lb. cts., dms., c.l., 11, N.Y.....	100 lbs.	7.44
Sodium citrate, USP, gran, dms., 100-lb. bgs., 11, f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	.85
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.....	100 lbs.	.71
Sodium cyanide, bulk, 200-lb. dms., 95% min., dms., 200-lb. dms., min., divd.....	100 lbs.	.68
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	.81
Sodium diacetate, FCC, 50-lb. bgs., 11, and f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	.52
Sodium diacetate, tech, 50-lb. dms., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	2.80
Sodium erythorbate, powd., gran, 11, or mixed 11, f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	.50
Prices W. of Denver 2¢ per pound higher.....	100 lbs.	1.77
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 11, 11, works.....	100 lbs.	8345
Sodium fluoride, bulk, 200-lb. dms., 11, works, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	60
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, 400-lb. dms., c.l., works, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	4.89
Sodium formate, bulk, 200-lb. cts., 100% powd., 100-lb. bgs., 11, works, 11, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 11, f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	20
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	80
Sodium gluconate, tech, 50-lb. bgs., 11, and f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	1.86
Sodium hydride, oil dispersion, 60% NaH, 167-lb. dms., 10 dms., works.....	100 lbs.	.84
Sodium hydrofluoride (see Sodium fluoride).....	100 lbs.	.98
Sodium hydrofluoride, dms., c.l., 11, f.o.b. shipping point E.....	100 lbs.	1.425
Sodium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., c.l., 11, works, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	1.47
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).....	100 lbs.	14.72
Sodium hypophosphite, EN grade, 300-lb. dms f.o.b. works.....	100 lbs.	.29
110-lb. dms.....	100 lbs.	25.50
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).....	100 lbs.	.38
Sodium iodide, USP, cryst., 300 to 500-lb. lots, dms, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	.49
Sodium lauryl sulfate, 95%.....	100 lbs.	.93
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	.87
Sodium metaborate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	.70
Sodium metasilicate, octahydrate, gran, bgs., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	61.50
tetrahydrate, gran, bgs., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	68.25
Sodium metasilicate, bulk, c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	27.25
bulk, c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	23.90
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	18.95
bulk, c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	17.20
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., f.o.b. works, 100-lb. bgs., 11, works, 11, crystal, dms., 11, same basis.....	100 lbs.	4.87
Sodium naphthalene, bulk, c.l., 11, f.o.b. works.....	100 lbs.	4.12
Sodium naphthalene, bulk, c.l., 11, f.o.b. shipping point.....	100 lbs.	2.00
Sodium nitrate, bulk, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., 11, works.....	100 lbs.	34.50
Sodium nitrate, dom, industrial, bgs., c.l., works.....	100 lbs.	284.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., 11, works, Gulf wharf.....	100 lbs.	250.00
bulk, c.l., same basis.....	100 lbs.	205.00
imp., agricultural, bulk, c.l., 11, same basis.....	100 lbs.	182.00
Sodium nitrite, USP, dms., c.l., works, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	140.00
100-lb. bgs., c.l., 11, works, rt. equivd.....	100 lbs.	37.25

	Sodium orthosilicate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	34.50
	Sodium orthosilicate, tech., hydrated, flake dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	27.45
	Bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	28.25
	Sodium metasilicate, 89% pure, works, lb.	.45
	Sodium pentachlorophosphate, basic c.l., 30,000-lb. min. lb.	.67
	Bgs. lb.	.86
	perchlorate (see Perchlorate-sodium)	
	Sodium perborate, basic, 100 lbs.	54.80
	Bgs., c.l., l., works, lb.	.3229
	Sodium persulfate, 22% b. base, 24,000 lbs., more or less, fab. plant lb.	.83%
	55-lb. c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	.82
	Sodium perborate (see Perchlorate-Sodium)	
	Sodium phosphosulfate, powd., dms., lb.	.76
	Sodium phosphate, anhyd., dibasic tech., bgs., c.l., l., works, ltr. equivalent, 100 lbs.	54.80
	food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.	57.50
	Sodium phosphate, monobasic, tech., same basis, 100 lbs.	65.75
	food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.	65.75
	tribasic, tech., same basis, 100 lbs.	62.25
	food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.	63.25
	chlorinated, same basis, 100 lbs.	31.50
	cryst., tech., same basis, 100 lbs.	35.50
	cryst., food grade, same basis, 100 lbs.	30.50
	USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works, lb.	.19
	Sodium phosphite, tech., paste, 200-lb. dms., 37° B. equiv., 100 lbs.	6.50
	Sodium propionate, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, l.o.b. ltr. equiv., lb.	.64
	Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, tech., bgs., c.l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	61.25
	food grade, non-leavening, bgs., c.l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	61.25
	Sodium pyrophosphate, ferrie, dms., c.l., l., works, lb.	.3880
	Sodium pyrophosphate, same basis, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	44.75
	bulk, hopper cara, same basis, works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	42.50
	food grade, bgs., c.l., same ba- sis, 100 lbs.	53.00
	Sodium silicofluoride, USP, cryst., 200-lb. basis, 1,000-b. lots or more, works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	3.00
	USP, powd., 200-b. lots or more, same basis, lb.	3.05
	Sodium sesquicarbonate, bulk, c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	170.00
	Bgs., c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	198.00
	Sodium silicate, solid, or glass, 3.22- 3.25 ratio, bulk, c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	15.75
	Bgs., c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	27.70
	1.98-2.00 ratio, bulk, c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	20.30
	Bgs., c.l., l., works, 100 lbs.	22.15
	soln. 37° B. solkd., 223-2.25 ratio, 80° F. equiv., 100 ltr. equiv., 100 lb.	6.30
	"Ratio" indicates percentage by weight of SiO ₂ over percentage by weight of Na ₂ O.	
	Sodium silicofluoride, tech., bgs., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	17.95
	Sodium stannate, dms. wks. ltr. add. E.B.	N.A.
	Sodium sulfanilate, dms., works, lb.	.22
	Sodium sulfate, NF-XII, powd., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb.	.231%
	tech., detergent, rayon-grade, c.l., works, Gulf, ton	90.00
	Sodium sulfate, West, bulk, c.l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	60.00
	bulk, d.l. East, same basis, lb.	113.00
	Sulfate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works, ton	47.00
	Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 90-92% dms., c.l., works, ltr. equiv., ton	500.00
	liq., 44-46%, tanks, works, ltr. equiv., ton	500.00
	Sodium sulfite, flake, same basis, l.o.b. ltr. equiv., ton	470.00
	ton bgs., same basis, ton	410.00
	Sodium sulfite, fused, dms., c.l., works, E.B., ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	240.00
	Sodium sulfite, anhyd., 85-100% bgs., l.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	23.75
	Sodium sulfolene (see CP for Sodium thioacetate)	
	Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)	
	Sodium tetraborate, 34% dms., c.l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	540.00
	Sodium thioacetate, purifi., crys., 260-lb. dms., 5 dms. or more l.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	3.28
	tech., anhyd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb.	.97
	Sodium thiosulfate, tech., photo-grade, anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	45.50
	cryst. pentahydrate, c.l., l., same basis, 100 lbs.	28.80
	Sodium titanate, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.1414
	Sodium trichlorosulfate, dms., soln. l.o.b. ltr. add. E.B., lb.	.28
	Sodium tripolyphosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., l., works, ltr. equiv., 100 lbs.	39.75
	bulk, hopper cara, same basis, 100 food grade, bgs., same basis, 100 lbs.	37.50
	Sodium tungstate, tech. high moly- dms., 10,800 lbs. or more, ltr. add., 100 lbs.	5.00
	Folin grade dms., 10,800 lbs. or more, same basis, lb.	8.00
	Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purifi., cryst., dms., 100 lbs.	.52
	Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., l.o.b. works, lb.	.91
	Sodium-zincory sulfate, dms., 1,000- b. lots or more, works, same basis, 100 lbs.	.28
	soln., same basis, lb.	.16
	Bolover naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, b. 320°-380° F. 56° F. A.P.I. tanks New Jersey gal.	1.52
	Houston gal.	1.41
	Mobile gal.	1.54
	Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, b. 320°-380° F. New Jersey gal.	1.30
	Houston gal.	1.30
	Mobile gal.	1.50
	Sorbia acid, l., dms., dng.	2.60

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1988	
Sorbitan monoesterate, dms., c.i., U.I., 30,000 lb. min., f.o.b. works.....	76
Sorbitan triesterate, c.i., U.I., 30,000 lb. min., f.o.b. works.....	80
Sorbitol USP, reg. 70-80% dms., c.i., f.o.b. shipping point.....	36
tanks, f.o.b. shipping point.....	30
gran. dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	70
powd. dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	88
Soybean meal (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)	
Soybean oil, adulterated, soapstock.....	
Soybean oil, acid, 95% acid, Newark, N.J. tanks.....	14
s.d. dms.....	47
tanks.....	38
Spearmint leaves, imp., lbs.....	2.50
Spearmint oil, Far West, native, lb.....	9.50
Chinese, 80%.....	5.00
Chinese, 80%.....	5.60
Far West, Scotch.....	18.50
Spices oil, dms.....	8.00
St. John's bread, acidulated, lb.....	29
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works.....	
Stannic oxide, dms., works.....	
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works.....	
Stannous fluoride, liq., conc. dms., U.I., works, fr. equald.....	2.50
Stannous oxide, dms., works.....	
Stannous sulfate, dms., works.....	
Stearic acid, double pressed, lb.....	26
single-pressed, bulk.....	28
triply-pressed, bulk.....	32
Suraminom leaves, bgs.....	15
Streptococcus sulfide, dms., U.I., works.....	47.00
Strontian carbonate, glass gds. bgs., U.I., works.....	
Strontium nitrate, 50-15 lbs. c.i., works.....	51.50
Styrene monomer, 99.9% min., U.I., f.o.b. works.....	2
Styrene-acrylonitrile resin, nat., bulk, f.o.b. plant.....	7
cryst., bulk, same basis.....	7
clear, same basis.....	7
Styrol acetate, dms.....	2.30
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., U.I., fr. acid.....	2.00
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., c.i., f.o.b. refy. E.....	33
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90% dms., U.I., divid.....	1
tanks, divd.....	1
100%, dms., U.I., divid.....	1
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-lb. dms., U.I., divid.....	12.5
Sulfanbenzamide, dms., 500 kilos.....	39
Sulfanbenzamide-sodium, dms., 500 kilos.....	26
Sulfacetamide, USP, dms., 500 kilos.....	20
Sulfadiazine, USP, powd., dms., 500 kilos.....	53
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms., 500 kilos.....	40
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms., 500 kilos.....	33
USP, powd., dms., 500 kilos.....	32
Sulfamethazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms., 500 kilos.....	34
Sulfamethazine, powder, dms., 500 kilos.....	8
Sulfamic acid, cryst., bgs., c.i., U.I., works.....	38
Sulfamic acid, gran., dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg. 1,000-lb. dms., fr. equald.....	2
Sulfanilic acid, tech., bgs., U.I., f.o.b. works.....	
Sulfathiazoxaline, veterinary, grade, 50-lb. bgs., U.I., f.o.b. works.....	6
Sulfur, crude, brightest, com. U.S. vegels, Gulfports.....	118
f.o.b. U.S. Gulfports.....	119
recovered, divd., Houston, long-ton delivery.....	130
terminal, Rotterdam, long-ton delivery.....	136
f.o.b. tanks, Alberta, Canada, for US delivery.....	130
dark, ex-Tampa, Fla., long-ton delivery.....	152
Sulfur, crude, 99.9% min., purity com. base, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., mines base.....	13
lump, same basis.....	13
Sulfur, refd., 99.9% min., purity com. base, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., mines base.....	17
flour, light, 50-lb. bgs., same basis.....	20
Sulfur, refd., sublimed, 99.95% min. purity, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., mines base.....	28
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 99.9% min. purity, com. base, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., mines base.....	14
line, 99% min., passing through 325 mesh, same basis.....	15
Sulfur dioxide, dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	280
Sulfur dioxide, liq., bulk, c.i., U.I., f.o.b. works.....	
Sulfur monoxide, dms., c.i., U.I., works.....	
fr. equald.....	
tanks, same basis.....	

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WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1988

CHEMICAL PROFILE

SODIUM SULFATE

December 1, 1986

SUPPLY	CAPACITY*
PRODUCER	
BASF, Lowland, Tenn. (R)	38
Avtex, Front Royal, Va. (R)	85
Climax, Hobbes, N.M. (C)	50
Climax, Grantsville, Utah (C)	85
Courtaulds, Le Moyne, Ala. (R)	50
Great Salt Lake, Ogden, Utah (N)	40
J.M. Huber, Etowah, Tenn. (P)	30
Kerr-McGee, Westland, Calif. (N)	235
Koppers, Petrolia, Pa. (K)	33
Lithium Corporation, Bessemer City, N.C. (L)	36
Occidental, Castle Hayne, N.C. (S)	120
Ozark-Mahoning, Brownfield, Tex. (N)	70
Ozark-Mahoning, Seagraves, Tex. (N)	155
Others**	70
Total	1,077

*Thousands of short tons per year of sodium sulfate or lower grade saltcake, 100 percent basis. N, natural; R, rayon; C, Cannon; S, sodium bisulfate; R, resorcinol; L, lithium carbonate; P, silica pigment. Allied closed its 60,000-ton-per-year Baltimore, Md., plant in mid-1985. BASF bought American Enka in December 1985. Climax's Grantsville plant currently produces under 10,000 tons per year of sodium sulfate; most capacity has been dedicated to potassium sulfate since late 1984. Courtaulds expanded its capacity from 25,000 tons per year in early 1986, upgrading production to higher purity sodium sulfate. Foote Mineral idled its 18,000-ton-per-year Bessemer City, N.C., plant in November, 1986. J.M. Huber plans to come on stream with a 10,000 to 15,000 tons per year silica pigment byproduct plant in Havre de Grace, Md., in early 1987. Occidental acquired Diamond-Shamrock's Chemicals in August, 1986. Ozark-Mahoning expanded its Seagraves facility from 108,000 tons per year in November, 1985.

**Seven companies with byproduct sodium sulfate capacities of less than 25,000 tons per year. Profile excludes spent caustic wash and low-grade recovered blends. Profile last published April 1, 1984; this revision December 1, 1986.

DEMAND
1985: 930,000 tons; 1986: 850,000 tons; 1990: 850,000 tons.

GROWTH
Historical (1976-1985): Minus 4.1 percent per year; future: 0 percent per year.

PRICE
Historical (1952-1986): High, \$114 per ton, sodium sulfate, bulk shipments, f.o.b. plant; low, \$17 per ton, salt cake, same basis. Current: \$55 per ton, saltcake, E., same basis; \$96 to \$114 per ton, sodium sulfate, same basis.

USES
Detergent industry, 45 percent; Kraft pulping, 25 percent; glass, 5 percent; exports, 15 percent; miscellaneous, 10 percent.

STRENGTH
Production of higher valued sodium sulfate is increasing as plants upgrade recovery processes. Increasing caustic soda prices may convince papermakers

Continued on Page 53

PLATFORM

Advanced Materials: The Entry Fee

The following remarks are excerpted from an address by Edward L. Hennessy, president and chief executive officer of Allied-Signal, Inc. before the annual meeting of the Council for Chemical Research in Chicago, Ill.

While advanced materials are where everybody wants to be right now, investing in these technologies poses big challenges. Developing or acquiring a materials business will cost you plenty — we've looked at composites businesses that were selling for 70 times earnings. And, suppose you can afford this kind of investment — where do you make it? Obviously, there are many materials and hundreds — if not thousands — of potential applications to evaluate.

You can't make your decision by looking at what's doing well in today's market — because most of the materials technologies have still not begun to realize their full business potential.

So what do you do? There aren't any easy answers. But we think the best approach is for companies to hedge their bets by doing development work in as many different high-potential materials technologies as they can. Our engineered materials sector has emerging businesses in super-strength fibers, amorphous metals and biotechnology — as well as development programs in composites, ceramics, advanced films and plastics, catalysts and membranes. This future-oriented effort is funded by a sector R&D budget that totals \$155 million — and it also receives extensive support from our \$50 million corporate technology program in composites, ceramics, polymers and other advanced materials. In addition, we're looking for some acquisitions that will increase our involvement in these materials areas.

Once you've committed yourself to various technologies, how do you maximize the chances of developing them into products you can commercialize? One thing you must do, of course, is build your new development programs on your company's traditional strengths whenever possible. ...Another way to maximize the effectiveness of your development programs in materials is to make sure they get support from related technology activities throughout your company. At Allied-Signal our engineered materials people draw on the expertise of our aerospace and automotive people in developing materials for airplanes and cars.

...Collaboration among different operations is important. But so is collaboration among your different technical disciplines. To design a new material, you need more

knowledge than can be found in any one field of specialization. You must have chemists who know what molecular changes are needed — physicists who can measure and understand bulk properties — and engineers who can figure out how to make new materials in a cost-effective way.

...And success comes even faster when this intensified human effort is supported by powerful computer modeling techniques. Recently our large Norplex operation followed this route in designing a new polymer system for circuit board laminates.

...A laminate based on the system that was selected will be ready for commercialization next year. Thanks to the computer, development of the new laminate is going to take just three years — which is unusually fast for such a product.

...In working to develop advanced materials, we need to make the best use of computers and get the most out of all our internal technology resources. But we should also take advantage of outside research programs offered by universities, government and industry groups.

...Sometimes the outside support needed to help us build a materials business is not research, but fully developed technology or marketing expertise. One way to get involved in a number of technologies in an area where you have a limited budget is by supplementing your internal development effort with less costly licensing or joint venture arrangements.

...We have a licensing agreement with the Japanese firm Unifika that will make us the first US producer of biaxial nylon film for food packaging. And we will be forming a US joint venture with Kanegafuchi of Japan to produce other high-performance films for flexible printed circuit boards.

...Today I see signs that the chemical industry is moving toward a major self-renewal, toward a time of accelerating innovation, increasing business development activity, rapidly growing sales and profits. I believe this will be a renewal based not on chemicals but on the advanced materials I've been discussing.

Our scientists have now learned enough about molecular properties — and collected enough of a data base — so that they are able to engineer advanced materials with the performance characteristics we want. In the technical people are also well versed in the complex techniques used to process new materials — techniques like rapid solidification for amorphous metals, or pultrusion for composites. Finally, technical and business people alike have shown they can adjust to the industry's critical shift in emphasis beyond high-efficiency manufacturing to development of customer-specific applications.



Dr. Dale R. Dill, who has been appointed senior vice-president of Akzo Chemie America, Inc. and also is responsible for metal carboxylates.

RICHARD J. KOCIBA has been named a research scientist in the mammalian and environmental toxicology research laboratory of Chemical Company's health and environmental sciences department. ... DAVID F. CROMBIE has been appointed Northeast district manager for the Dyes & Chemicals Division of Crompton & Knowles Corporation. ... ROBERT W. HIRSCH has been named vice-president of sales at Chemfix Technologies Inc.

RONALD R. NELSON has been appointed senior sales representative in the Industrial Division of Merck & Co.'s Kelco unit. ... LUCAS R. PETERS has been named executive director of the Polyurethane Foam Association. ... DR. JOHN F. ALDERMAN has



R. Kociba D. Gibbons

Ralston Purina Names Two in Polymer Division

Ralston Purina Company has appointed Dr. Dale R. Dill director of research and development in its Polymer Division and Thomas B. Merrifield manager of sales service and R&D.

Mr. Dill will be responsible for sales service, field technical service, application development and product quality in the Polymer Division.

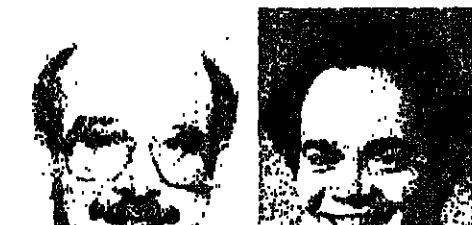
Mr. Merrifield will be responsible for supervision of laboratory fulfillment of technical service requests and research projects using soy-based products for the paper coatings industry.



D. Dill T. Merrifield

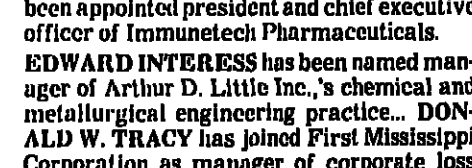
been appointed program manager for "Amical" and other biocides in the Chemical & Agricultural Products Division of Abbott Laboratories.

CHARLES W. MAXWELL has been named director of inorganic chemicals at Virginia Chemicals Inc., a unit of Celanese Corporation. ... GORDON V. RAMSEIER JR. has



R. Hirsch R. Nelson

been appointed president and chief executive officer of Immunotech Pharmaceuticals. EDWARD INTERESS has been named manager of Arthur D. Little Inc.'s chemical and metallurgical engineering practice. ... DONALD W. TRACY has joined First Mississippi Corporation as manager of corporate loss



R. Peters



Frank B. Dierardino, who has been named vice-president of business development at Catalytica, producer of advanced catalytic technologies. He will direct the firm's commercialization programs.

control. ... JOHN J. FOSTER has been appointed Gulf Coast regional sales manager for Chemfix Technologies Inc.

GREGORY W. HUNT has been named senior sales representative for the Unocal Chemicals Division of Unocal Corporation. NANCY M. ELLIOTT has been appointed customer service manager for the division's Twinsburg, Ohio, office, and MARK N. ORVICK has been named account manager in the St. Paul, Minn., office.

GERRY DZIEDZINA has been appointed account manager for optical fiber coatings at DeSoto Inc. ... DOUGLAS L. WHITE has been named director of proposals in Rust



L. Peters J. Alderman

Domtar Appoints Two In its Salt Division

Domtar Industries Inc. has named Lane Lighthart and Donald Jordan district sales managers for the West and East, respectively, in its "Sito" Salt Division.

Mr. Lighthart joined the division in 1980 and was most recently territory supervisor, based in Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. Jordan joined the division in 1974 and was previously territory supervisor, working out of the division's Cincinnati, Ohio, office.



L. Lighthart D. Jordan

International Corporation's Birmingham, Ala., headquarters office. ... GARRY C. DUNN has been appointed president of Hercules Europe, succeeding Gordon L. Allan, who is taking early retirement.

MALCOLM R. LLOYD has been named president of Alberto-Culver's international group. ... P. DOUGLAS MCALEY has been appointed corporate vice-president for US consumer products and RALPH SUTHERLAND has been named vice-president of the company's US Toiletries Division.



C. Maxwell G. Ramseier

STANLEY P. DUDEK JR. has been named marketing manager for the inks, coatings and floor finishes industries at Allied-Signal Inc.'s "A-C" polyethylene business. ... WOLFGANG C. BERNDT has been elected a vice-president at Procter & Gamble Company.

MEETINGS CALENDAR

December 1, 1986

THIS WEEK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, 15th annual meeting, Ritz-Carlton-Naples Hotel, Naples, Fla., December 2-5.

THIS MONTH

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 73rd annual meeting, Marriott's Harbor Beach Resort, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., December 7-11.

SALES ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, annual Christmas party, New York Hilton Hotel, New York, December 18; education committee, seminar, "The Psychology of Selling," Treadway Inn, Saddle Brook, N.J., December 18.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 85th annual dinner, Windows on the World, New York, N.Y., December 11.

JANUARY

SOAP AND DETERGENT ASSOCIATION, 60th Annual Meeting and Industry Convention, Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., January 29-February 1, 1987.

LATER ON

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, center for chemical process safety, international conference on chemical safety issues, Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., February 3-5.

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, 12th annual Spring workshop and exhibition, Skyline Ottawa Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, April 27-30.

CHEMICAL GROUP OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING MANAGERS, mid-Winter conference, "Purchasing — Opportunity in a Changing World," Baton Rouge Hilton Hotel, Baton Rouge, La., February 18-20.

CHEMICAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Houston Meeting, "The US Chemical Industry Responding to Change," Westin Galleria Hotel, Houston, Tex., February 4-5, 1987.

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 73rd mid-year meeting, Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 28-29.

CHINACHEM '87, international exhibition on chemical and petrochemical industries, China International Exhibition Center, Beijing, China, April 3-9.

CHLORINE INSTITUTE, Winter meeting, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 15-19.

DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION, 61st annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, March 19; Spring luncheon, Sheraton Centre Hotel, New York, N.Y., June 11.

FERTILIZER INSTITUTE, 1987 annual meeting, Marriott Orlando World Center, Orlando, Fla., February 1-3.

FIRE RETARDANT CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION, international conference on flame retardancy and fire safety, Sheraton New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La., March 22-25.

INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY, 11th annual symposium on energy from biomass and wastes, Holiday Plaza, Walt Disney World Village, Buena Vista, Fla., February 2-8.

INTER-SOCIETY COLOR COUNCIL, scientific conference, Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Va., February 8-11.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM REFINERS ASSOCIATION, 85th annual meeting, Convention Center, San Antonio, Tex., March 29-31; 12th international petrochemical conference, Convention Center, San Antonio, Tex., April 5-7.

POLYURETHANE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Spring meeting, commercial development of new castable systems, Fairmont Hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 28-29.

SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, 42nd annual conference of the reinforced plastics and composites institute, Cincinnati Convention & Exhibition Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2-6.

THE FERTILIZER INSTITUTE, 1987 Annual Meeting, Marriott Orlando World Center, Orlando, Fla., February 1-3, 1987.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

TECH INC., Lansdale, Pa., says it has secured two US patents for what it describes as a "major breakthrough" in advanced pressure liquid filling systems technology. The patent covers a liquid filling system technique that requires no dissipation of the filling system, according to

PERFORMANCE Products Inc., a plastics group, has moved into new quarters in Ridgefield, Conn. The business was previously located at Carbide's headquarters in Danbury, Conn. The business in Ridgefield is "Udel" polysulfone, "Ardel" polyarylsulfone, "Ardel" polyarylether and "Mandel"

APPLIED SEPARATIONS INC., Bethlehem, Pa., has moved to a new headquarters site with larger laboratory facilities at the Ben Franklin Technology Center in Bethlehem. Applied Separations says the move will enable the company to increase its technical capabilities and applications support.

BIOCOMMERCE ABSTRACTS, a new database, is available through Dialog Information Services Inc. of San Francisco, Calif. The database contains over 20,000 abstracts indexing more than 70,000 biotechnology business news reports since 1981. It is updated twice monthly with references from major newsletters, business magazines, trade journals and newspapers published worldwide.

CHURCH & DWIGHT Company, Princeton, N.J., has sold patents and technology related

to its oven cleaning business to American Home Products Corporation. Purchase price was not given, but the transaction is expected to add about 7 cents per share to Church & Dwight's third-quarter earnings. Following the sale, Church & Dwight discontinued its "Arm & Hammer" oven-cleaner products, which had been contributing about \$3 million in annual sales revenues. The discontinuance will have no significant impact on operating profits, the company said.

CIBA-GEIGY's electronic chemicals group has introduced a new line of high-purity epoxy resins, hardeners and auxiliary products for various applications in the electronics industry. The "Aratronic" 5000 series consists of epoxy, epoxy phenol novolac and other multifunctional resins, as well as hardeners and diluents.

JORAN CHEMICAL Company, Folcroft, Pa., has introduced a new bisquaternary, called "Jordaqueal" Dimer AD, which bridges the gap between mono-functional and polymeric cationic agents, according to the company. Jordan claims the product provides superior results for formulators of conditioning shampoos and body products.

SMITHKLINE CORPORATION, health care concern based in Philadelphia, has placed its shares on the London Stock Exchange. SmithKline listed its shares on the Paris exchange last Spring and earlier this month its shares began trading on the Tokyo exchange. A spokesman for SmithKline notes that the company employs 1,700 in the UK, where it has sales in excess of \$100 million and operates large research and development centers in Welwyn and Tonbridge.

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